

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JAN 11 1919

LIBRARY

RECEIVED

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1919

No. 18

OIL ALMONDS BITTER

(S. P. A.)

Manufactured at our works in California.

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 WILLIAM ST.,

NEW YORK

Oil Citronella (Native and Java)

Oil Amber (Crude and Rectified)

Oil Anise—Oil Cassia

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.

Essential Oils, Drugs and Chemicals

257 Pearl Street, New York City

H.A. METZ & CO., Inc.

122 Hudson Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dyestuffs, Colors, Sizing and Finishing Materials

Produced by

Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

Dyestuffs and Intermediates

Produced by

Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1884

ROCKHILL & VIETOR

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SELLING AGENTS

Chicago

New York

Chamomile Flowers

Scopola Root

Hellebore Root

Aconite Root

Essential Oils

Crude Drugs

Chas. F. Garrigues Company

80 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

Barium Binoxide

82-86-90%

Caustic Potash

First Sorts, 88-92% U. S. P.

Gum Arabic

Oil Mustard Art, U.S.P.

Stearate of Zinc, U. S. P.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Carbon Tetra Chloride

ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, Inc.

Cedar and Washington Sts.,

New York City

We offer for prompt or future shipment

Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)

Acetphenetidin (Phenacetin)

Glycerophosphates

Phenolphthalein

Saccharin

Write us for literature on

Chloramine-T

Dichloramine-T

(New Valuable Antiseptics)

Monsanto Chemical Works

ST. LOUIS, MO.

New York Branch: Platt and Pearl Sts.

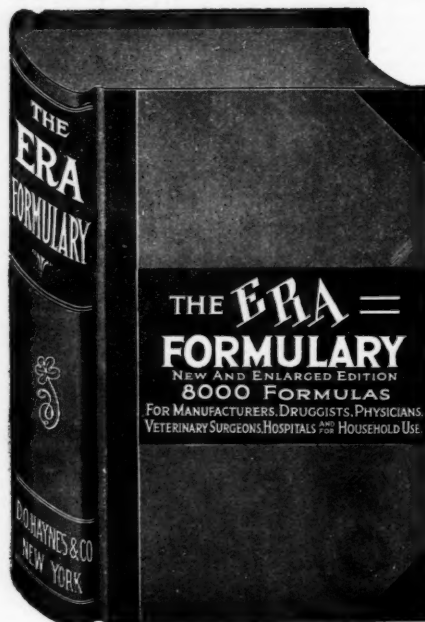
Muriatic Acid 20°—Glauber Salts—Phosphate of Soda—Phosphoric Acid Paste P_2O_5

EDWARD P. MEEKER, Manufacturers' Agent, 68 Maiden Lane, New York Phone John 6346

The New and Enlarged Edition of THE ERA FORMULARY

This edition of the Era Formulary is essentially a new book. Of the nearly 8000 formulas presented, more than 5000 are new, while those retained have been entirely recast and better adapted for the purpose designed. The scope of the book has been greatly extended, the formulas selected being based on a most careful study of the needs of the manufacturer, pharmacist, physician, agriculturist, horticulturist, stock-raiser, veterinarian; in short, on the requirements of most of the industrial arts and handicrafts, and the utilitarian necessities of man.

The arrangement of the formulas is designed to facilitate the greater usefulness of the book. A reference to the Table of Contents will convince anyone of the great number and variety of formulas offered for all kinds of



specialties, novelties and preparations of standard worth. No manufacturer, pharmacist, veterinarian, soda-fountain operator, farmer, hospital steward, or artisan in any handicraft can afford to be without a copy of this new book. It is beyond all question the BEST FORMULARY ever compiled for the use of the classes of individuals named.

This new edition was revised and compiled by William C. Alpers, Sc.D., member of the present Committee of Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and Ezra J. Kennedy, Ph.C., Editor of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, both of whom are preëminently fitted for the task by reason of their scientific attainments, long practical experience in the drug business, and their intimate knowledge of pharmacists' and manufacturers' needs for new formulas and processes.

Note This Table of Contents

Pharmaceutical Preparations—1200 Formulas.

Elixirs, Syrups, Wines.....	1-329
Tinctures, Pills, Solutions.....	330-621
Ointments, Suppositories.....	622-723
Plasters, Emulsions, Extracts.....	724-867
Powders, Mixtures, Liniments.....	868-1010
Gauzes, Cottons, Collodions.....	1011-1036
Digestive Ferments.....	1037-1058
Lozenges, Sprays, Crayons.....	1059-1153
Miscellaneous Ph. Formulas.....	1154-1201

Toilet Preparations—1300 Formulas.

Tooth Powders, Pastes, Soaps.....	1202-1385
Liquid Dentifrices, etc.....	1386-1467
Perfumery, Colognes.....	1468-1581
Synthetic Perfumes, Waters.....	1582-1669
Vinegars, Powders, Enamels.....	1670-1807
Grease Paints, Sachet Powders.....	1808-1891
Manicure Specialties.....	1892-1919
Lip Salves, Cold Creams.....	1920-2004
Massage Creams, Jellies.....	2005-2054
Cosmetic Creams, Lotions.....	2055-2114
Hair Preparations, etc.....	2115-2441
Comedones, Sunburn, Cachous.....	2442-2517
Preparations for the Feet.....	2518-2532

Veterinary Remedies—700 Formulas.

Horses—Tonics, Liniments, etc.....	2533-3002
Cattle—Remedies, Condiments.....	3003-3085
Hogs—Cholera, Worms, etc.....	3086-3102
Sheep—Hoof-ail, Sheep Dips.....	3103-3132
Dogs and Cats—Remedies.....	3133-3200
Poultry and Cage Birds.....	3201-3243

Family Medicines—1100 Formulas.

Cough Remedies.....	3244-3317
Liniments, Bitters, Tonics.....	3318-3470
Blood, Catarrh, Salves, etc.....	3471-3601
Corns, Eye Lotions, Gout.....	3602-3750
Vermifuges, Diarrhoea.....	3751-3815
Lozenges, Laxatives, Piles.....	3816-3911
Dyspepsia, Chilblains.....	3912-3990
Warts, Boils, Alcoholism.....	3991-4065
Meadache, Neuralgia, etc.....	4066-4175
Pebri-fuges, Cholera, etc.....	4176-4273
Plasters, Powders, Miscell.....	4274-4336

Household and Domestic Formulas—1100 Formulas.

Cleaning Preparations.....	4337-4467
Bluing, Inks, Stains, Soaps.....	4468-4866
Insecticides, Disinfectants.....	4867-5112
Incense, Fumigants, Dyes.....	5113-5323

Industrial Formulas and Processes—750 Formulas.

Cements, Glues, Polishes.....	5324-5710
Show Globe Colors.....	5711-5769
Photography, Pyrotechnics.....	5770-5863
Leather, Fire Extinguishers.....	5864-6081

Paints, Varnishes, Stains—500 Formulas.

Paints, Slatings, Lacquers.....	6082-6220
Stains for Wood, Varnishes.....	6221-6500
Furniture and Floor Polish.....	6501-6707

Beverages, Food Products—675 Formulas.

Soda Syrups, Flav. Extracts.....	6608-6981
Mineral Waters, Non-Alcoholic Drinks.....	6982-7078
Baking Powders, Relishes.....	7079-7177
Confectionery, Vinegars.....	7178-7239
Foods, Bouillon Cubes, etc.....	7240-7280

Miscellaneous—300 Formulas.

Inks, Crayons, etc.....	7281-7423
Horticultural Preparations.....	7424-7450
Alloys, Freezing Mixtures.....	7451-7480
Blackings, Tobacco Flavors.....	7481-7584

Price \$5.00 net per copy. Shipped prepaid on receipt of price.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers
No. 3 Park Place - - - - - New York

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. V

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1919

No. 18

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - Cable Address, "Era, New York."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year.

Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



A BINDER FOR THIS JOURNAL

Save Your Copies

Price 75c. net Cash, postpaid.

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—

Effect of War on Year's Trade.....	3
Dyes at the Peace Table.....	3
Need of Industrial Scholarships.....	4

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLE—

U. S. Not to Dump Surplus Supplies.....	5
---	---

TRADE NEWS—

German Chemical Reference Works To Be Translated Into English.....	7
Sulphuric Acid Output In U. S.....	8
Chemical Products Co. Changes Plans.....	10
Important Treasury Decisions.....	12
Sale of German Interests In England.....	21

MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals.....	14-15
Heavy Chemicals.....	16-17
Colors and Dyestuffs.....	18-19
Foreign Markets.....	20-21

PRICES CURRENT.....	22-28
---------------------	-------

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.....	29
--------------------------	----

Effect of War on Year's Trade

The reduction in exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for the eleven months ending November 30, is accounted for by war conditions, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The figures of export trade do not include the huge shipments of supplies to the army and navy. In the export trade the principal decreases occurred in the commerce with Europe. Belgium and Italy are the only countries which do not show reduced totals.

Total foreign trade shows a gain of \$47,700,000 over the previous high record of 1917, for eleven months ending November 30, but the difference is wholly due to \$96,000,000 increase in imports, Dun's Review says, in analyzing the year's business. The value of merchandise has been swelled by the extraordinary prices, due to various restraints upon trade. In spite of these conditions the transition from war activities to peace is being accomplished without serious dislocation of industry. There were fewer failures in 1918 than in the previous year. Bank clearings exceeded all records. The demands upon the financial resources of the people were unprecedented, but were met with ease. The third and fourth Liberty loans amounted to more than \$11,000,000,000, and in addition the public bought war savings stamps to the value of about \$1,000,000,000 and gave millions to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, and Jewish Relief Association.

Dyes at the Peace Table

If Article 3 of President Wilson's fourteen Terms of Peace announced in his address to Congress Jan. 8, 1918, which is outspoken for free trade, is adopted at the Allies' peace table, dye manufacturers declare the industry will be destroyed.

Article 3 calls for the removal as far as possible of all economic barriers, and the establishment of a neutrality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace, and associating themselves for its maintenance.

With all foreign competition out of the way, particularly that of Germany, American chemists seized their opportunity, and have been able to supply the textile industry with essential colors. Unless the industry is protected by a tariff which will keep out cheap dyes of foreign makes, cheap because produced by underpaid labor, the collapse of the entire industry in the United States is foreseen. In a recent issue the "American Economist" takes issue with the "New York

Times" regarding a recent editorial on the dye industry. The "Times" said in effect that, if after a year or so, when foreign dyes of some grades are allowed to compete with domestic products, which sell for perhaps seven times more, dealers would take the foreign-made ones. The editorial further stated that the price of the domestic dyes would of necessity have to be reduced, and this reduction should be effected by cutting down the labor cost. It is to this suggested lowering of the wages of American labor that the "Economist" takes exception.

When it comes to reducing what may be considered a fair labor wage for the American dyestuff worker, or erecting an economic barrier to prevent the introduction here of dyes made abroad under living conditions to which no American would submit, Congress may be expected to take a hand, and reject the free trade proposition, notwithstanding what President Wilson may accomplish at the peace table.

No doubt Chancellor von Hertling had in mind the tremendous export value of German dyes, among other products, when he voiced acceptance of Article 3, the practical free trade plea of the President. This was made in his address before the Reichstag Jan. 24, 1918, and touched upon the President's fourteen proposals.

Referring to Article 3, the free trade paragraph, the Chancellor said:

"We, too, are in thorough accord with the removal of economic barriers which interfere with trade in a superfluous manner."

In this connection it is interesting to note what Lloyd George has said in regard to possible Teuton trade aggression. It was in effect that Germany was not to be allowed to pay her indemnity "by dumping cheap goods into England and thus wrecking British industries."

This would seem to apply forcible to the United States also, and the dye industry in particular.

Need of Industrial Scholarships

The experiences of the European war brought home to those engaged in industrial lines the necessity of utilizing modern knowledge in overcoming the various problems confronting manufacturers in whatever field they may be engaged. While it is well known that discoveries in pure science have been followed by inventions that have revolutionized many industries, thereby adding materially to the world's betterment, the greatest need at the present time is a means whereby the scientifically trained worker can bring his studies and investigations to solve the problems of the manufacturer which concern the improvement of processes, the elimination of waste, and increased production at less expense.

In the readjustment of economic and industrial conditions the necessity of applying scientific methods to future manufacturing effort is becoming more and more pronounced. This idea, previous to the war, had been highly developed in Germany where the co-ordination and co-operation

of technical education, represented by the universities, were directly focussed on the problems arising in the industries. The need of such scientific investigation has scarcely been appreciated here, but the impression that industry does need such help in the present forward movement is now receiving more attention, and there is a growing conviction that if the manufacturers of this country are to utilize the knowledge of the scientifically trained worker and apply it to their specific needs and problems, they must begin at once to take greater interest in technical education than they have heretofore shown.

As many students of industrial progress view the situation, the utilization of research and scientific method in the future must come through the establishment of a real connection with the universities and educational institutions of the country. From this thought has arisen the suggestion which has prompted the advocacy of industrial scholarships in such institutions, a policy which is worthy of adoption by all manufacturers who have technical problems to solve. The university has the ability and resources to direct investigation and by the establishment of industrial scholarships for the study of specific problems, the manufacturer is given an opportunity to help himself. Herein lies the germ of progress, a movement which has for its object better and richer returns for industry and a wider diffusion of knowledge. The necessity for original research is becoming more and more apparent, and if the manufacturer is to reach the farthest outposts of accomplishment in the near future he must take cognizance of closer co-operation with institutions which have for their object the education and scientific training of research workers.

Tongues are wagging in dye circles over the recent purchase of the bankrupt Vermont Fast Black Co. by Dr. William Beckers. The trade is indulging in "three guesses" as to the probable uses to which the plant—which, it is remembered, is not too far from Dr. Beckers' home—will be put by its new owner. 1. That Dr. Beckers has acquired a piece of personal business property, which in the good, old-fashioned Continental fashion, he can hand on to his boy. 2. That the Vermont concern will enter the dyestuff field with sulphur black in direct competition with the National Aniline, with which Dr. Beckers might be said to be more or less connected. 3. That the purchase has been made as a shrewd investment, the profit of which may come from its sale to Dr. Beckers' former associates, the un-Palmerized Bayer Company.

Large numbers of Russians have fled to Japan and are making permanent homes in Kobe and Yokohama and engaging in business. Many of the refugees belong to the old revolutionary strata of Russian society, and there are expert chemists among them. These men have opened laboratories and are organizing an industry which bids fair to make Japan independent of Germany.

U. S. Will Not Dump Surplus Stocks

E. M. Campe Tells War Service Committees How the Sale Will Be Controlled

"THE Federal Government delegated me to bring this message to you. There need be no apprehension that the immense surplus stocks of war material, manufactured and raw, will be permitted to flood the markets. It is the intention of the Government to protect not only the manufacturer and producer of raw material, but also the element of labor that has entered and is entering into its production."

That was the keynote of all that was said by E. M. Campe, chief of the Department of External Relations of the Surplus Stocks Division of the War Department, at the meeting of the chairmen of the War Service Committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held at the Waldorf Astoria on Friday, Jan. 3. He came to New York from Washington to deny the false rumors of the action contemplated by the United States Government in the disposal of the millions of dollars worth of material for which there is now no need.

Joseph H. Defrees, of Chicago presided at the session that was attended by more than two hundred members. They greeted the remarks of Mr. Campe with enthusiasm. The declaration that American industries were to be protected lifted a considerable load of anxiety from their minds. They realized, after Mr. Campe had answered a few pointed questions, that there was no fear of dislocation of business by the dumping of these surplus supplies.

Refuse Offers to Purchase

The declaration by Mr. Campe that already thousands of inquiries and offers to purchase had been received by the War Department: "All of these have been denied, and they will be, gentlemen, for the disposal of all this material is to be according to the methods which you advocate and devise," was a period in his talk which was followed by spontaneous applause.

Mr. Campe explained at great length that at the present time a complete inventory was being taken of the material included in the control of the United States Army, at home and abroad. Some of this material would undoubtedly be retained. Perhaps in six months it would be possible to make offerings, which would be done with the greatest publicity. In the meantime the War Department had prepared a preferential list as to channels through which much of the material might be disposed of or absorbed without directly affecting the markets. This list included the Navy, Post Office, Department of the Interior, Belgian Relief, Panama Canal Zone, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, Boy Scouts and similar organizations.

Some of it would be offered to foreign governments and a representative of the department was now on his way to Europe to ascertain what could be disposed of in that manner. Efforts of the same sort were to be made with South American governments. As an illustration of what was being done he said that a thousand motor trucks had been transferred to the Post Office Department without in any way disturbing the industry. He told of the efforts being made to develop outlets through State, County and Municipal

institutions. As an instance of what might be accomplished in this manner he said that about 40,000 navy blue uniforms, in storage at Newport News, had been disposed of as clothing for the inmates of insane asylums. By a careful selection of channels of this description he believed that considerable stocks could be advantageously disposed of.

Danger in Dumping Supplies

There was no disposition on the part of Chairman Defrees or of Mr. Campe to minimize the fact that a most disastrous state of affairs would be created if the Government were to dispose of its stocks in bulk in the open market. "There is sufficient on hand of many commodities to bring about a terrific break in prices. It would not be at all difficult to create what would amount to a panic," said Chairman Defrees. Mr. Campe said in part:

"Simultaneously with the establishment of procedure for the termination of contracts much serious thought was given to the policy which would govern the sale of material and equipment no longer needed to maintain our army after a given time. There is no secret to this policy and it is on this account that I welcome the opportunity to advise you gentlemen here to-day of its comprehensiveness and purport, for by so doing the fear which may have been occasioned in your minds might be materially relieved.

"The utmost care will be taken to avoid disturbance of market or labor conditions. Not only large but small matters will be considered. Every possible effort will be exercised to avoid business casualties, sudden price depressions, sudden decrease of productions and the consequent disturbance of labor conditions.

"Through an act of Congress dated July 2, 1918, under Post Office Appropriation bill, arrangements are being made whereby thousands of trucks will be transferred to the Post Office Department. Authority is being sought whereby large quantities of available material can be transferred to the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture. Large requisitions are being received daily from the Navy Department. Panama Canal and Panama Railway send us their specifications to cover their requirements. If from our surplus we are able to furnish these agencies, we are regarded as a preferential market.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that large quantities of our surplus stocks will never reach the domestic market. We desire to dispose of as much of our surplus through export as may be possible. Authority is being obtained whereby enlisted men and civilian employees in the War Department may purchase articles of clothing and equipage for their own use. Effort is being made to materially extend this authority, giving some 400,000 post office employees a similar privilege. A catalogue is being compiled for the purpose of selling to county, State and municipal institutions such articles we may have that are suited to their needs, and whatever saving can be enacted through this directly reverts to the people in this country by way of reduced taxation. Notwithstanding our efforts to divert as much as is possible through these sources,

there, of course, will still remain considerable materials in nearly every line, and it is upon this point that your fears would no doubt arise.

"But this is the attitude that is taken: If the war had continued for six months longer, most of the material we now have, which will be called surplus, would have been used and nothing would have remained to represent our outlay. As a consequence we look upon what remains as being saved from the wreck, and what is realized from the sale of same will cause that much reduction in our future appropriation.

Seek Advice of Manufacturers

"The advice and suggestions of different industries and organizations will be sought and followed in all instances where we have not every assurance that our offering will not disturb normal conditions. We are not possessed of any force of experts that can tell us without hesitation just what quantity of any article the market can normally absorb. This information will be sought from the particular industry involved. It is our purpose to divert everything as far as possible to its original and proper channels so that the manufacturers need not regard us as a competitor. With this in view we will, in every instance where it is in any way practical, give the manufacturer who furnished the article to the Government the first opportunity to re-purchase. If he sees fit to do so his goods will never reach the open market except through his own channels and by his own distribution.

"A great many conferences have already been had with representatives from different industries, with the result that committees have been appointed with whom we will consult before taking action.

"History has shown that after practically every other war was terminated, certain concerns sprang up overnight, organized primarily for the purpose of procuring Government surplus at ridiculously low prices, reselling at a fair price, thus reaping not only a fortune for themselves, but also seriously affecting business of manufacturers who were unable to maintain normal prices for their commodities. It is fully realized that the elimination as far as possible of these projects, is necessary so that our plans for protection cannot be defeated. Conditions will not be allowed to arise where small groups of men can become especially familiar with operations respecting surplus stocks, and be in a position to make vast profits with the result that the Government will suffer a loss, both financial and in its good repute.

"When the above policy becomes generally known, the feeling of uncertainty which has existed, will cease. It is thoroughly understood that there will be absolutely no secrecy or privacy attached to any sale, but the widest publicity given to same, so that everyone shall have an equal opportunity to purchase, and small groups of scavengers will learn that the Government intends to provide means by which surplus materials will find a natural outlet. Manufacturers will then be further reassured that there will be no disturbance to home markets.

"Do not leave this meeting until you have selected from those present representatives from each trade to cooperate with the surplus property division by whom your counsel will be appreciated."

Protection for the Dye Industry

The dyestuffs industry held the attention of the meeting during a period of consideration of a resolution to petition the Government for "The removal of all restriction on industries." In reply to a question as to what was being done for the newly developed

dye industry Chairman Defrees answered that he had had a number of conferences with Dr. F. W. Taussig, of the United State Tariff Commission. That it was the opinion of the latter that dyes were of the class known as Pivotal Industries which were on the borderland of tariff problems. He asserted that Dr. Taussig had given great study to the subject. It was the intention to properly protect the dye industry. Efforts at present were being confined to securing the proper legislation to afford the necessary protection for the new Industries and others dependent upon them.

An important subject that brought forth direct action related to the cancellation of contracts by the Government and the proposition of validating verbal contracts which had been made by the Government as the result of wartime necessity when the question of speed was considered vital. It was stated that verbal contracts in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000,000 had been entered into by the Government and the contractors were informed that the written agreements would be made later.

W. H. Manss, who was identified with war service work stated that legislation should be introduced making some provisions for the protection of these manufacturers, inasmuch as they had entered into the contracts in absolute good faith. It was finally resolved to appoint a committee to confer with the Washington authorities with a view to effecting some kind of adjustment which could be considered just to the contractors as well as the Government.

The following committee was appointed to confer with the Washington authorities on the subject of the cancellation of contracts and the distribution of surplus supplies: W. L. Claus, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; L. S. Gillette, of Minneapolis; William Butterworth, of Deere & Company; A. C. Bedford, of the Standard Oil Company; H. L. Ferguson, of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; William Loeb, Jr., of the American Smelting & Refining Company; J. R. Macael, textiles; Charles H. McDonnell, Albert Vogel, leather manufacturer, and E. W. Rice, Jr., of the General Electric Company.

The meeting finally decided to advocate the passage of the Baruch bill, which will allow the Secretary of War to validate and assure the payment of all contracts informally made by his assistants before the signing of the armistice.

The War Department, however, has prepared a measure which creates a so-called "disinterested" commission to pass on these matters. Inasmuch as haste is vital to the settlement of the matter and the question of good faith of the contractors has not been raised, the Chamber is strongly opposed to any such commission.

The necessity of urging Congress to act at once in order to secure relief for the contractors and the question of having some sort of price understanding was brought before the conference by William Butterworth, president of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. He declared that it was only to aid the Government that the manufacturers of the country purchased big stocks at high prices and that the Government, having gotten industry into such a plight, should act energetically to see that business at least received a square deal. Mr. Butterworth pointed out that a happy solution of the labor questions involved would be secured through rapidity of action in passing the Baruch bill.

The conference elected Charles W. Asbury, president of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, as its permanent chairman who will direct the work of the associated chairmen at Washington.

NEW DRUG REGISTRATION LAW

Under the new law enacted by the New York State Legislature last year creating the Department of Narcotic Drug Control, every physician, druggist, dentist, veterinarian, hospital, sanatorium, or other institution, wholesaler or manufacturer, prescribing, administering, dispensing, selling or manufacturing cocaine, opium or its derivatives must, during the present month (January, 1919) file an application and receive from the Department a certificate of authority to deal in habit-forming drugs, authorizing him to carry on such business. This registration, as explained by Commissioner Frank Richardson, is for the balance of the State fiscal year and requires no fee. Thereafter, during the month of June in each year, every individual or institution named in the above classes is required to register with the Department, the fee being \$1.

Druggists of the State should familiarize themselves with the various sections of the law, which on February 1 supersedes the former law and places the regulation of all habit-forming drugs under the Department of Narcotic Drug Control. The new law defines the acts permitted to each class of registrants, the records and reports required of each and provides that no order for such drugs shall be given to a manufacturer or wholesaler unless the same is authorized by certificate of the Department.

\$840,000 TO CONTROL OPIUM SALE

The Bureau of Internal Revenue asks an appropriation of \$840,000 for 1920 to control the sale of narcotics, an increase of \$500,000. D. C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says:

"The present efforts are handicapped and limited in several ways. The Harrison narcotic law embraces in its provisions only a part of the various kinds and forms of narcotic drugs. Certain widely used proprietary remedies and drug preparations are exempt. Control of the situation thus passes in a measure to the drug manufacturers and distributors. The co-operation of these agencies must be sought. Similarly, a wide discretion is reposed in the medical profession, and in such a numerous class there are sure to occur instances of carelessness and criminality."

BILL AFFECTING WAR CONTRACTS

Manufacturers and dealers in drugs and chemicals who agreed to supply materials to the Government, will be compelled to file with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and with the Attorney General statements of such contracts, work performed, materials furnished, and profits, if a bill introduced by Senator King, of Utah, becomes a law.

Senator King is chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to which the bill was referred, and it has favorably reported the measure with the recommendation that it be passed. Senator King, in his report, says that it is generally believed that large, unusual and inordinate profits have been made upon contracts for services and materials required in connection with the prosecution of the war.

Bradstreets reports 105 business failures during the week in the United States, against 100 for the previous week, and 200, 292, 396 and 638 for the corresponding weeks of 1918, to 1915. The Middle States had 32, New England 16, Southern 26, Western 20, North-western 6, and Far Western 6. Canada had 15 for the week, against 7 for the previous week. About 83 per cent of the failures had less than \$5,000 capital, and 9 per cent had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

TRANSLATING GERMAN CHEMICAL BOOKS

Council of American Chemical Society Co-operates with British Organizations In Compilation of Standard Works—Urges Publication of Researches of Chemical Warfare Service

At the meeting of the Council of the American Chemical Society held in the Chemists' Club recently, the following officers were elected to begin term of office Jan. 1:

President, William H. Nichols. Directors, W. D. Bigelow, W. R. Whitney. Councilors-at-Large, E. C. Franklin, B. C. Hesse, G. N. Lewis, Geo. D. Rosen-garten.

The Council voted for co-operation with British chemical organizations and with the National Research Council in the compilation and publication in the English language of standard reference works on chemistry. The committee charged with the matter was requested to report at the spring meeting. In case of an emergency requiring prompt action the committee will report to the Directors.

Much interest was aroused by the report of the Committee on Duty-Free Importations by Educational Institutions. The Council expressed itself as heartily favoring the abrogation by Congress of this feature of the tariff legislation, confident that its presence on the statute books has retarded the development of American sources of supply of laboratory material, and equally confident that American manufacturers would respond in such manner as to insure our educational institutions against a repetition of such conditions as resulted in 1915 from the blockade of German ports.

The Committee on Co-operation between Universities and Industries made an informal report, calling attention to the imminent danger to both universities and industries from a continuation of the efflux of the best teachers from the universities to industrial research staffs, favoring industrial research fellowships and requesting the appointment of auxiliary sub-committees in Local Sections for the working out of specific local questions and for general co-operation with the main committee. The President was authorized to appoint such sub-committees.

The introduction of the metric system throughout the country as rapidly as possible was urged. The Society's Committee on Merchant Marine was requested to emphasize the importance of this change in our system of weights and measures as an aid in developing foreign commerce.

A prolonged discussion was held concerning the future of chemistry in the War Department. All were agreed that it would be a calamity if our future army should lack this invaluable aid to its military efficiency. The Advisory Committee was requested to consider the advisability of appointing a special committee to consider all phases of this matter and to confer with the officials of the War Department. To the Advisory Committee was also referred the matter of urging the War Department to compile a complete record of the researches conducted by the Chemical Warfare Service and, in so far as public interest permits, to publish this material.

The conferees on the War Revenue bill began work on the Senate and House revisions on Monday, Jan. 6.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska has submitted protests from Nebraska potash producers against the Government plan to import 500,000 to 600,000 tons of potash from Alsace. The protests say shipments from abroad would paralyze the Nebraska industry.

SULPHURIC ACID OUTPUT IN U. S.

Bureau of Mines Estimates Probable Production in 1919 at About 5,500,000 Tons—Manufacturing Capacity in November, 1918, Was 500,000 Tons Per Month

According to an estimate made by the metallurgist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the total production of sulphuric acid in this country in 1919 will be 5,500,000 tons, basis 50-degree Baume, compared with 6,300,000 tons for 1918.

The special report was prepared by the Bureau of Mines at the request of the Committee on Acids of the Chemical Alliance. It stated that on Jan. 1, 1918, the total manufacturing capacity for acid in the United States was 427,000 tons per month (basis 100 per cent H_2SO_4), or 8,200,000 tons per year (basis 50-degree Be.), of which 29 per cent was at contact acid plants.

The report states that on Nov. 1, 1918, the entire manufacturing capacity of the country was 500,000 tons per month (basis 100 per cent H_2SO_4), or 9,600,000 tons per year (basis 50-degree Be.). Of this total capacity 40 per cent was at contact acid plants.

Output of the acid was divided among Government works, explosives companies and others, including commercial and by-product manufacturers, etc., as follows:

	Capacity Expressed as Tons per month 100% H_2SO_4	Expressed as Tons per year 50° Be.
1. At Government plants.....	54,000	1,040,000
2. At plants of explosives makers.....	58,000	1,120,000
3. All other plants.....	388,000	7,440,000

Totals 500,000 9,600,000

It is stated in the report that during the first nine months of 1918 the actual rate of production was only about 90 per cent of the rated maximum capacity, although many plants were operating much above the rated capacities. From this it is considered fair to assume that the probable maximum output from these plants during the year 1919 cannot be greater than 90 per cent of the rated capacity, or, in other words, the maximum output could be only about 328,000 tons per month (basis 100 per cent H_2SO_4), or 6,300,000 tons per year (basis 50 degrees Be.).

In the 1918 quarter including the months of June, July and August, the following industries in the eastern part of the United States consumed approximately the following tonnages of acid:

Industries	Tons per month bas- is 100% H_2SO_4
1. Domestic explosives	7,500
2. Fertilizers	109,400
3. Chemicals and drugs, including nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonium sulphate.....	37,000
4. Oil refining	28,700
5. Steel pickling and galvanizing.....	36,200
6. Fabrics, textiles, tanning, rubber, paper, bleaching.....	5,100
7. Paints, lithopone, dyes, glue, glycerin, alcohol	7,200
8. Storage batteries, metallurgical work....	4,700
9. Miscellaneous and unknown.....	3,600
Total	240,000

or 4,600,000 tons per year (basis 50-degree Be.).

From the figures compiled above the report says that a better basis for estimating the future consumption in 1919 is given than reference to the figures of 1914.

In conclusion it is estimated that the production and consumption of acid in the western half of the United States for 1919 will probably be about 500,000 tons per year (basis 50-degree Be.). For the entire country the total production for 1919 is set at about 5,500,000 tons.

News of Companies

The Gerhard Mennen Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has filed plans for alterations and improvements in its steel factory building at Central Avenue and Duryea Street.

The Thymos Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has filed notice of authorization to operate at 50 Spring Street for the production of chemicals and allied specialties. Eugene Theimer heads the company.

Fire, on December 31, caused by an explosion, completely destroyed the tar distilling plant of Bryan I. O'Neill, located south of Third and Union Streets, Allentown, Pa. The structure was 30 x 60 ft., and was formerly occupied by the Plus Oil Company.

The Gulf Reduction Company, Pensacola, Fla., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$200,000 to engage in the manufacture of dyestuffs, etc. C. G. Rives, Jr., is president; L. Lavedan, of Camp Walton, Fla., is vice-president; and William Fisher, Pensacola, is secretary-treasurer.

The El Dorado Refining Co., Fort Worth, Texas, is considering plans for the construction of a new oil refinery, capacity 5,000 barrels. Included in the plans is the installation of a pipe line from Ranger to Fort Worth. The project is estimated to cost \$1,000,000.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.....	101	101	Int. Agricul. pf.....	52	52
Am. Cot. Oil.....	41 3/4	42 1/4	Int. Salt	52	62
Am. Cyan.....	25	35	K. Solvay	165	
Am. Cy pf.....	55	65	Merrimac	94	98
Am. Linseed	47 1/2	50 1/2	Mulfrd Co.....	55	60
Am. Malt	4	5	Mutual Co.....	150	
Barrett Co.....	103 3/4	107 3/4	Niag. A. pf.....	87	92
By. Prod. Col.....	115	118	Nat. A. & C.....	13	18
Caseln Co.....	40	..	Nt. A. & C. pf.....	65	70
Day Chem.....	..	..	Penn. Salt	84	87
Distillers' Secur. ..	52 1/2	55 1/2	Rollin Ch.....	40	50
Dow Chem.....	205	..	Rol. Ch. pf.....	80	90
Dow Ch. pf.....	92	96	Semet S.....	175	183
Elec. Bich.....	..	..	Smith Ag. C.....	175	185
Fed. Chem.....	..	90	Solv. Proc.....	220	..
Fed. Ch. pf.....	98	101	Stand. Ch.....	70	90
Free Tx. nw.....	33	35	Un. Drug	90 1/2	92 1/2
Gen. Chem.....	168	178	U. S. Indus. Alco.....	103 3/4	109 3/4
Grasselli	170	180	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.....	109	111
H/k Electro.....	70	..	Va.-Car. Chem.....	54 1/2	56
H/k Elec. pf.....	70	85			

Chas. Morningstar & Co., 233 Broadway says: "There has been a great demand for starches during the last week which accounts for the jump in prices. On potato starch the prices quoted the week of Dec. 25 were \$4.12 to \$4.34; they have risen to \$4.27 to \$4.70, all other starches have advanced one cent per pound."

John F. Bush, of Bush, Beach and Gent, 80 Maiden Lane, has returned from a business trip to San Francisco, Cal. E. V. Gent will remain in San Francisco indefinitely.

WAR SACRIFICES OF DYE INDUSTRY

Dr. King of War Board Tells of Cooperation of Manufacturers to Aid Plans for Making Explosives—Commission to Protect Trade Is Urged

Dr. V. L. King, of the Artificial Dyes and Intermediates Section of the War Industries Board, in his report on the dyestuffs situation during the war says:

"An interesting example of the way in which the dye makers voluntarily co-operated with the war programme in refraining from using any materials needed for the manufacture of explosives is afforded in the use of nitrate of soda. The color maker uses nitrate of soda, which has to be imported from Chile, and as all our explosives are also made of it, it was necessary to keep the consumption of this product, also called Chile saltpeter, down to a minimum. The manufacture of dyes did not consume more than 1 per cent of the total importation, and three ships brought in on one trip enough for one year's supply.

"The development of the industry has gone on with the most scrupulous regard for the prosecution of the war, and not only was saltpeter saved and used frugally, but improvements were made entirely eliminating its use in certain operations. All azo colors, for example, are made with nitrite of soda which formerly was manufactured from nitrate of soda (saltpeter) and for this purpose alone some 150 tons monthly would have been required. One of our intermediate makers, however, was so successful in eliminating the use of saltpeter for this purpose that to-day only 25 per cent of the nitrate of soda used in the entire country is still made from saltpeter. Before the war nearly all of this material was imported. Surely it would be difficult to find a more signal triumph of American genius and determination.

"An elaborate scheme for the conservation of freight space, metal for containers, labor, etc., so highly necessary during the last few months, was, when presented to the dye manufacturers, cheerfully indorsed, and, although this section will cease to direct the work, the trade association of the dyemakers will, it is hoped, continue to carry it out. The shipment of sulphide of soda, infused form instead of crystal form, which is two-thirds water, was only one of many such savings.

"The enormous demands for khaki and olive drab uniforms by the army created, during the months just preceding the signing of the armistice, an acute shortage of sulphide of soda. The demands of the army were double the greatest possible quantity the country could produce. There was no time to increase production facilities, and the necessity of curtailing the use of sulphide of soda for civilian purposes became apparent. Makers were ordered to fill only 25 per cent of orders going into civilian cloth, and recommendations were prepared prohibiting the use of khaki cloth for civilian purposes and the use of sulphide of soda for dyeing black hosiery. Most of us would have begun to wear unbleached stockings if the German army had not collapsed, as both the dye makers and hosiery makers showed a most patriotic spirit of sacrifice and were prepared to execute our orders with the utmost readiness.

"Our dye manufacturers suffered not only from restrictions at home but also from pressure from abroad. The Swiss color makers combined to form a foreign trade association and attempted to obtain the release of certain scarce raw materials from this country under the promise of returning the dyes made therefrom to the United States only, but this section vigorously opposed such a policy, and it was not adopted. Recent developments point somewhat to Germany's hand in this matter, and

it may have been just one more attempt on their part to regain the lost American market.

"One of the raw materials largely used in the color business, as well as in the textile mills, and in the manufacture of photographic and medicinal chemicals, is nutgalls. These come largely from China, and the shortage of ships threatened to reduce the imports very materially. It was necessary for us, through the War Trade Board and the Shipping Board, to reduce the imports to a minimum and to allocate them when they arrived. It was feared that in working up the galls into tannin, gallic acid and pyrogalllic acid, too much of one might be made, creating a very serious shortage in one of the other products. For example, if the limited amount of galls imported should be largely worked up into pyrogalllic acid, we might be able to develop our moving picture film, but would not be able to manufacture gallocyannin blue—a very important blue dye—or vice versa and unless sufficient tannin also were made, the textile mills would not be able to dye certain colors for which tannin is used as a mordant.

"The importers, therefore, before obtaining license to import, were required to sign a pledge to submit to us the proportions of the products into which they intended to convert the galls. About 60 per cent of the galls imported supply the photographic and medicinal trade with tannin, pyrogalllic acid and gallic acid, in the proportion of fifty-five tannin, forty pyrogalllic acid and five gallic acid. Forty per cent of the imported galls supply the dye and color trade with these materials in the proportion often, twenty and seventy respectively, and in order not to disturb the manufacture of photographic and medicinal materials as well as dyestuffs, it was necessary to prevent dislocation of these proportions.

"For a long time there was a scarcity of the chemicals manufactured from wood—wood alcohol, acetone, formaldehyde and acetic acid—and as all of these are largely used in making dyes, color making in certain lines, notably indigo, was delayed. Nearly 60 per cent of the total output of acetic acid, for example, goes into dyes or dyeing and nearly half of this for the making of the dyes themselves. In spite of the shortage of acetic acid and also of chlorine the manufacture of indigo has been developed to a point where its large scale production is now only a matter of time.

"This section of the War Industries Board gave the manufacturers of colors and the users of colors an opportunity recently to express their desires through their war service committees in a meeting in Washington in regard to the protection that might be necessary to safeguard continued existence of the color industries in this country. Both the dye manufacturers and the dye consumers were unanimous in their belief, and it is particularly gratifying to note the enthusiasm of the great textile industries on this point, that the American dyestuff industry should be maintained at all costs. It was the feeling that America knew the price she had paid for the lack of a dye industry when the war broke out, and was prepared to pay any price to keep this industry now that it had been created.

"A resolution was presented to the War Industries Board, and which is now being considered, to urge the creation of a dye commission on which not only the dye manufacturers and the dye consumers but also the Government should have representation, and that this commission should be endowed with power to license all importation of dyestuffs and intermediates, both as such and on the cloth. It is felt that the need for such a commission is very great, and it is to be hoped that it may be created, that it may be given sufficient power to carry out its work effectively and that it may be composed of men who have the interest of the whole country at heart."

Business Brevities

The plant at Second Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, formerly used as an oil refinery, has been purchased by the Zobel Color Co., New York.

Percy K. Hilton, head of the Percy K. Hilton Co., heavy chemical dealers, died at his residence, 353 West 117th Street, of pneumonia. He was born in Nova Scotia, and came to New York when a boy.

W. R. MacIntosh, who was formerly in the shipping department of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, has succeeded Charles E. Glass as manager of the heavy chemicals and acids department of that company.

At Niagara Falls at Christmas time the National Carbon, Union Carbide and Electro-Metallurgical Companies, which are affiliated, paid a bonus to their employees that totalled approximately \$40,000.

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation recently disposed of a stock of 225 tons of lithopone for export purposes. The price was somewhere between 7¼ and 8c per pound, but the exact figure was not stated.

The Porto Rico Drug Co. and the France and New York Medicine Co., were combined and incorporated recently. The agency for both companies is located at 277 Broadway. Jose de Jesus is New York representative.

Announcement has been made by the New York Color & Chemical Co. that the sale of its dyestuffs in the Boston and Providence districts will hereafter be handled by the G. R. Smith Color Co. of 143 Federal Street, Boston.

By order of the railroad administration some hundreds of thousands of pounds of high-explosive material, including TNT and picric acid, the property of the French and Italian Governments, is being towed out to sea from South Amboy, N. J., and dumped overboard thirty-five miles from the Scotland Neck lightship. It could only be utilized for loading shells and is not needed now by France or Italy.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that the marine and seaman's division of the war risk bureau will accept no further applications for marine insurance. Because of the fact that the war hazards to shipping have disappeared since the signing of the armistice and commercial marine rates have dropped to modest figures, the object of the marine division, that of affording adequate marine insurance at reasonable rates, has been accomplished.

A report has been filed in the U. S. District Court, Newark, by James B. Fielder and Newman Erb, receivers for the British-American Chemical Co., Ltd. A confirmation of the report will be asked by them on January 6, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The receivers report the completion of the plant of the company at Ridgefield Park, N. J., and also that they had made a contract with the United States Government to produce benzyl chloride. An advance payment of \$80,000 was made, secured by \$80,000 par value receivers' certificates, and 22,494 lbs. had been delivered at the time of the armistice.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO. CHANGES PLANS

Huhn is Elected President and Sales Will not be to Members Only—Manager Gillis Tells of New Plan to Sell Through Jobbers

With the election of Charles H. Huhn, of the Northwestern Drug Co., Minneapolis, as president of the Great American Chemical Products Co., New York, and J. D. Gillis, formerly of the Minneapolis Drug Co., as general manager and a director, the policies of the company are said by officials to undergo radical changes, especially in sales methods. In view of these changes the following statement from Mr. Gillis to DRUG TRADE WEEKLY is of peculiar interest to druggists.

Mr. Gillis said: "Please make this emphatic. It is not the plan of this company to interfere with current practices in the trade. The members of this company will participate in the profits accruing and due to their lending their moral and financial support to this company which produces the chemicals.

"It is the intention to distribute the products of this company through the jobber. It is the most practical channel. Furthermore, it materially strengthens the company for it places it upon a basis of straight competition in the markets, which must of necessity result in establishing the highest quality for its chemicals and a fair and equitable price. The mistaken idea that this company manufactures and sells only to its members should be corrected. Whatever may have been the original plan that method of procedure is not to hold henceforth. Anyone may buy. Members, or if you prefer, shareholders, reap the important item of price reduction through their dividends upon their stock."

On Nov. 18 last, the company made some changes in its plan of organization. The chief reason for these changes, according to Mr. Gillis was: "To place the affairs of the company in the hands of men familiar with the technical requirements of the drug trade. There was need for men trained in the established customs of the trade, and who harbor no object or intention to attempt to upset established merchandising practices. We had no desire to be known as the Bolsheviks among the chemical manufacturers of the country. We are content to move along the well-worn grooves believing that our plan of organization and operation fills a long felt want for the good of all concerned."

FRENCH INQUIRIES FOR U. S. GOODS

Maurice Trembley, 37 Wall Street, New York, American representative of the Credit Commercial de France, is preparing for the flood tide of import and export activity, especially in drugs and chemicals.

"As was to be expected the first inquiries about prices and goods which we have received here were for machinery, agricultural implements and merchandise of that description, along with some as to foodstuffs and condensed milk," said M. Trembley. "The difficulty, even when it has been possible to enlist the attention of the French High Commission in this country, has been to obtain shipping facilities. However, that condition is fast changing and with it will come the demand from France for the materials that are needed."

The Credit Commercial de France, which M. Trembley represents, is a French banking institution with a very long experience in the many technicalities of commercial banking, both foreign and domestic. It was established in 1894. Its assets for 1917 were stated as 527,363,699.44 francs.

TIN PRICES MAY GO HIGHER

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Washington, D. C., January 7.—Through the abrogation of the Inter-Allied Tin Agreement, American users of tin are again at the mercy of the Rubber and Tin Exports Committee which, prior to the negotiation of the agreement, controlled the exportation of tin from Great Britain and its possessions.

Early last August, negotiations were entered into between the War Industries Board Mission and British Government authorities in London with a view to arranging an international agreement whereby the world's supply of tin would be controlled and distributed to the Allied nations in an economic and efficient manner, so as to insure adequate supplies to all. Under the tin agreement and the arrangements thus perfected, the American consumers were assured of obtaining their supplies of tin at the same price at the point of production that was paid by the other participating countries and at absolute net cost of import. The tin agreement insured American consumers their supplies of tin at a lower cost than that paid by any other consuming market, for the reason that importations into the United States under the tin agreement would be made and distributed at cost, whereas importations into other consuming countries would carry an importer's profit.

Prior to the negotiation of this agreement, the exportation of tin from Great Britain and its possessions was controlled by the Rubber and Tin Exports Committee and export permits were restricted to a limited ring of merchants who thereby enjoyed a monopoly which enabled them to charge premium prices ranging anywhere from five to twenty cents per pound or more.

MONSANTO CO'S. EXPORT PLANS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—The Monsanto Chemical Works intends to go into the manufacture of caustic soda some time this year. This is admitted by John F. Queeny, but he declined to discuss details at this time. "It is too early to say anything definite about our plans," he said.

Mr. Queeny has just returned from England. The object of his visit was to investigate the exportation of chemicals to England. He held several conferences with members of the British ministry and he suggested that if fears were felt of competition with American manufacturers it would be well to put a tariff on such goods. "If we cannot compete," he told them, "well and good." Assurances were given Mr. Queeny that a tariff was not considered necessary, and it was insisted that the stoppage of shipments from America was merely a war measure. Mr. Queeny also argued for an early removal of shipping restrictions.

Since his return to St. Louis, Mr. Queeny has been advised that the permit-to-purchase system has been abandoned, but that restrictions had been placed on the importation of a number of articles. As to whether chemicals are on the forbidden list, he has not yet been advised. Mr. Queeny expects to make another trip to England soon.

Wayne Cadwallader, of R. M. Ford & Co., exporters and importers, New York, is on a trip to Japan where he will be joined by ten salesmen who will offer American dyestuffs and chemicals to the trade in Japan, China, Straits Settlements and India. Other representatives of the firm will go to South America and to Italy.

MANY DRUGS SCARCE IN ENGLAND

Control of Quinine Causes Inconvenience and Loss—Camphor Exceptionally Firm—Leading Chemical House Declares Prices Will Not Slump

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, December 27.—During the past week our chemical and drug markets have been more active. A certain amount of relief is being felt by the fact that several Government departments are relaxing their grip on trade movements and are for the first time showing some disposition to encourage the reawakening of export business, which has been for so long under a cloud. Judging from cable orders coming in from abroad and telegraphic enquiries also for every conceivable commodity inside and outside our immediate branches it must be gathered that most of the world's markets are bare of stocks and are wanting urgent replenishment.

The annual public Castoreum Auction of the Hudson Bay Company must have been exceedingly disappointing. The spirited bidding of pre-war times was entirely absent and it was surprising to see the best qualities falling under the hammer at prices fully two-thirds lower than we have known them in the old days. The company's lots catalogued amounted to no more than 1275 lbs. and only a few lots found buyers. Outside consignments probably from Oregon totaled about 2800 lbs. of which the major part remained unsold.

Various products in the cost of which freight and insurance play an important role, have eased off somewhat, but there seems to be no disposition so far to realize hastily as the prospects of an early relief by fresh and regular arrivals are by no means bright.

One of our most important manufacturing concerns in London whose list of both heavy and fine chemicals in peace times is fairly representative of this country's output, gave your correspondent a short report covering their December catalogue. The following extract from this report expresses the sentiment prevailing in this market at the present time and corroborates the reports sent you some weeks ago by way of a guiding forecast. The report says:

"The present state of markets show that the idea, very prevalent at one time, that the conclusion of hostilities would cause an immediate slump in prices, was entirely wrong. As a matter of fact the prices of all our principal products are firm, several of them remarkably so, and we see no sign of any weakening of prices generally. Probably any decline will be gradual when it does come and we believe business will be very brisk for a considerable time to come.

"Camphor—We consider the market exceptionally firm. The article is really scarce and enormous prices are being paid in America and France. We can only sell very moderate quantities to regular customers.

"Quinine—We are all suffering a good deal of inconvenience and loss from the new control, but on the whole it seems to be working fairly smoothly. Our own position is that our whole output is thrown into the Government pool and we have to apply for a permit to draw from it exactly as everyone else does and at the same price. It is therefore no longer possible for us to sell to our friends at as low prices as formerly, but where possible we are selling under the maximum control figures."

Lieutenant Thurston V. V. Ely, 68th F. A., has been discharged from the army and has resumed his work with H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc., importers and exporters of crude drugs, of this city.

Treasury Decisions

Customs

Bay rum, manufactured by the Barnn Distilling Co., of New York, with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

A manufacturing record shall be kept in the manner described in the sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated October 31, 1918, showing in the case of each lot of bay rum manufactured for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of manufacture thereof, the quantity, identity and proof of domestic tax-paid alcohol used, the quantity of other materials used, the quantity of bay rum obtained, and the number and size of containers in which packed.

Allowance not to exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of the exported bay rum as shown by the sworn extract from the manufacturing record.

Rate effective on and after July 26, 1918.

Sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated October 31, 1918, transmitted to the collector of customs, New York, Dec. 4, 1918.

L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary,
Board of General Appraisers.

Board of Appraisers

No. 4244—Protest No. 849,701 of C. D. Turcotte, Boston. Degras or Brown Wool Grease—Degras crude and not refined or improved in value or condition.

Opinion by McClelland, G. A. The merchandise which is the subject of this protest is undisputedly degreas or brown wool grease, crude and not refined or improved in value or condition. It was assessed with duty at the rate of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound under paragraph 44 of the tariff act of 1913, and it is claimed that it should have been allowed free entry under paragraph 44 of the tariff act of 1913, and it is claimed that it should have been allowed free entry under the provisions of paragraph 498 of the same act. The protest was overruled and the collector's assessment duty affirmed.

No. 42782—Protests No. 849,786 and 930,253 of W. A. Foster & Co., and West Disinfecting Co., (New York).

Cresol—Cresol and cresylic acid, classified as a coal-tar distillate at 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound under Group II, sections 500 and 501 of the revenue act of 1916, are claimed free of duty, as cresol under Group I, section 500.

Opinions by Brown, G. A. The cresol and cresylic acid in question were held entitled to free entry under Group I, section 500.

No. 42796—Protest of W. H. Allison Co., (Detroit).

Gum Tragacanth—Gum Tragacanth classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty under paragraph 477.

Opinion by Hay, G. A. Gum tragacanth was held entitled to free entry as a crude drug under paragraph 477.

Court of Customs Appeals

No. 1905—Protest of American Chicle Co.

Chicle, Dessicated—Chicle, the sap having been drawn from the tree and coagulated by artificial heat into hard chunks in Mexico, shipped to Canada, and then ground and dried, the grinding and drying bearing no relation to transportation and being a process in the manufacture of chewing gum, known commercially as dessicated chicle, is dutiable under paragraph 36, tariff act of 1913, as chicle "advanced in value by drying, straining, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing," and not as "chicle, crude."

Opinion by Montgomery, presiding judge. This importation was made to Canada and the treatment there given in the course of the importers business with a purpose of fitting the product for its ultimate use in the manufacture of gum, and that this establishment is maintained in Canada rather than in the United States for the convenience of the importers, and under these circumstances it is no hardship to require the payment of duty. The decision of the Board of General Appraisers is affirmed.

No. 37845—Protest 1922 of Seward. Tea Oil—Tea oil, being shown to be not compounded, suitable for use in the soap and textile industries, and similar to commercial olive oil, which is shown to be commonly used in these industries is classifiable accordingly under paragraph 498, tariff act of 1913.

Opinion by De Vries, Judge. The importation was of an expressed oil of tea seeds imported from China. The case is brought here upon the question of its proper classification under the provisions of paragraph 498 of the free list of the tariff act of 1913, reading:

498. Grease, fats, vegetable tallow and oils, (excepting fish oils), not chemically compounded, such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, not specially provided for in this section.

Decision is affirmed under the fact that the importation was a "pure," therefore not compounded oil, is non-edible, therefore of a commercial quality only and was of a kind used for soap making and textile purposes such as commercial olive oil. It was therefore entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 498 of the act of 1913, as claimed and held by the board.

Drawback Allowances

Drawback has been allowed by the Treasury Department on "Opitan ointment" manufactured by the Bristol-Myers Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the use of powdered opium manufactured by Smith & Butler, also of Brooklyn, from imported crude opium.

The drawback allowed upon a medicinal preparation known as "Pain Killer" manufactured by F. Ad. Richter & Company of

New York, with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol, has been amended to provide that the allowance may equal but shall not exceed the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of the exported medicinal preparation.

The department has also allowed drawback upon toilet preparations manufactured by Charles M. Rich, of New York, with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Patents

Granted October 29, 1918

- 1,282,805—Robert F. Gardiner, Clarendon, Va. Process for the production of an available phosphoric anhydrid and potash fertilizer.
- 1,282,810—Joseph H. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill., and Joseph B. Polo, Fort Atkinson, Wis., assignors to The Godfrey Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Bottle-filling valve.
- 1,282,906—Gail Mersereau, New York, N. Y., assignor to Chemical Development Company, Maine. Process of making diolsins.
- 1,282,920—Elof Nordstrom, Newark, N. J., assignor to American Dan Stopper Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Bottle-capping machine.
- 1,282,994—William H. Waggaman, Cary R. Wagner, and Harry Bryan, Washington, D. C. Process for the manufacture of phosphorus, phosphoric acid, etc.
- 1,282,997—Emile Waldmeier, Gulfport, Miss. Blowpipe.
- 1,283,016—Walther Zacharias, Pittsburgh, Pa. Chlorin detinning process.
- 1,283,077—Galen Howell Cleverger, Palo Alto, Cal., assignor to Herbert W. Gepp, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Electrolytic production of zinc.
- 1,283,078—Galen Howell Cleverger, Palo Alto, Cal., assignor to Herbert W. Gepp, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Electrolytic recovery of zinc.
- 1,283,099—Philip G. Darling, Wilmington, Del., assignor, by mesne assignments, to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Del. Apparatus for obtaining salts from salt-bearing ores.
- 1,283,112—Rudolf Drawe, Saarbrücken, Germany, assignor to Ehrhardt and Sehmer, Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Saarbrücken, Germany. Process for the production of nitric oxides in internal-combustion engines.
- 1,283,113, 1,283,114—Viggo Drewson, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, N. Y. Process of refining wood-pulp for nitrating or similar purposes.
- 1,283,115—Henry Dreyfus, Basel, Switzerland. Process of making acetic anhydrid.
- 1,283,181—Paul J. Hentschel, Baltimore, Md. Bottle-stopper.
- 1,283,261—Freeman Scott Moon, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to International Precipitation Company, Los Angeles, Cal., a Corporation of California. Method of increasing the solubility of potassium compound in cement flue-dust.
- 1,283,347—Thomas C. Spelling, New York, N. Y. Spreadable stopper.
- 1,283,398—John N. Carothers and William H. Ross, Washington, D. C. Process for the direct preparation of crystallized phosphoric acid.

Granted November 19, 1918

- 1,285,004—John W. Bodman, Western Springs, Ill. Soap and process of making same.
- 1,285,101—Freling C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Perfume-disperser.
- 1,285,117—Harry D. Gibbs, San Francisco, Cal., and Courtney Conover, Philadelphia, Pa. Process for the manufacture of phthalic anhydrid, phthalic acid, benzoic acid, and naphthaquinones.
- 1,285,121, 1,285,122—Walter Glaeser, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor by mesne assignments, to Potash Extraction Corporation, N. Y. Method of treating potassium bearing silicates.
- 1,285,152—Edward W. Haslup, Bronxville, N. Y., assignor to Haslup and Peacock, Inc., New York, N. Y. Process of extracting combined potassium from flue-dust.
- 1,285,206—William D. Johnson and Benjamin Friedhoffer, Los Angeles, Cal. Bottle measuring-cap.
- 1,285,248—Frederick B. La Forge, Washington, D. C. Process of manufacturing gulonic lactone.
- 1,285,257—Louis Lichtenstein, Wilmington, Del. Toilet-powder dispenser.
- 1,285,446—Theodore A. Sperry, Indianapolis, Ind. Bottle washing and sterilizing machine.
- 1,285,474—Frank J. Turner, Walpole, Mass. Glue-extracting process.
- 1,285,494—Charles F. Wallace, New York, and Martin F. Tiernan, New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 1,285,510—Edward H. Wehle, Milwaukee, Wis. Headache-hanger.
- 1,285,511—Phillip Werner, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor of one-half to Russell Spicer, Willmar, Minn. Method of refining lead.
- 1,285,537—Isaac Wolf, London, England. Apparatus for manufacturing, storing, treating, or transporting corrosive liquids or substances.

SESSION OF THE DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, Md., January 7.—The principal action taken at the meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference which was held at the Emerson Hotel here today was the adoption of a report submitted by a special committee which suggested that the following amendment to such alcohol legislation as may be introduced into the various state legislatures be adopted: "Provided that nothing in this act shall prevent the manufacture and sale of such preparations as flavoring extracts, essences, tinctures, perfumes, or remedies containing drugs or medicines which do not contain more alcohol than is necessary for legitimate purposes of extraction, solution, or preservation, and which contain drugs in sufficient quantity to medicate such compounds and which are sold for legitimate and lawful purposes and not as beverages."

The aim of the proposed amendment is to relieve the drug trade of the annoyances occasioned by the varying construction under prohibition laws made in the different states with respect to alcoholic medicinal preparations by the addition of a uniform definition of intoxicating liquors. The report was presented by a special committee consisting of Eugene C. Brokmeyer, Harry B. Thompson, and Mr. Crounse of Washington, and reported to the conference by the executive committee.

The conference adopted the recommendation and named a committee to confer with Anti-Saloon League officials, especially the Counsel of the League, Mr. Wheeler at Washington, in an effort to effect an agreement upon a measure for submission in the several states along the line indicated.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. James H. Beal, Urbana, Ill.; vice-president, Samuel C. Henry, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, Charles M. Woodruff, Detroit, Mich.; executive committee, George W. Lattimer, Columbus, O.; James F. Finneran, Boston, Mass.; Dr. W. C. Abbott, Chicago; Harry E. Thompson, Washington, and H. Lionel Meredith, Hagerstown, Md., together with the president and secretary-treasurer.

SETTLING HALIFAX FIRE LOSSES.

The fire insurance companies interested in the Halifax disaster of December 6, 1917, are now paying the losses under their fire policies. The terms of the settlement provide that all losses except dwellings and small stores are to be paid on the basis of the adjusted loss after deducting the explosion damage. The losses on dwellings and small stores are to be settled on the basis of 25 per cent of the face of the policies. All losses are being paid to the Halifax Relief Commission, which will secure releases from the assured on behalf of the insurance companies.

The Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, of Honolulu, T. H., has been reorganized, following the retirement of Norman Watkins, who has joined the American Factors, Ltd. G. C. Owen, formerly manager of the San Francisco office, has been made general manager of the entire plant and its branches; Chris F. Jenkins has been made Honolulu manager; Walter Noble, San Francisco manager; Robert F. Clarke, Honolulu superintendent, and O. Herlocker, San Francisco superintendent.

Miss Helen G. Ripsom, a chemist in the employ of the Sperry Flour Company, South Vailejo, Cal., has been selected to fill the position of head chemist at the new mill to be erected by this concern at Spokane, Washington.

Trade Notes and Personals

J. W. McSpadden has succeeded Miss N. Hayden as publicity agent for the National Aniline and Chemical Co., 21 Burling Slip.

The Progressive Sales Company, New York, with offices at 127 Water Street, has changed its name to the E. T. Browne Drug Company.

R. J. Caldwell, president of the R. J. Caldwell Co., Inc., and Henry Whiton, president of the Union Sulphur Co., have been elected directors of the Seaboard National Bank, New York.

A medicinal amendment to the Wiley bill, now before the Michigan legislature, has been prepared by the Food and Drug Commission of Michigan which, if passed, will require the prescription of a physician for the sale of patent and proprietary medicines, which might be used for beverage purposes.

It has been decided by the Interstate Commerce Committee that railroad rates on sulphuric acid in tank car loads from Baltimore, Md., to Gibbstown, N. J., via the Pennsylvania Railroad, are unreasonable and reparation has been awarded to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del.

George L. Logan, American consul at Penang, Straits Settlements, writes to the Department of Commerce that natives are preparing to gather patchouli leaves should the demand increase. Local exporters have requested the consul to obtain names of American importers and manufacturers who might be interested.

The Cosmic Aniline Dye Works in the Bronx was destroyed by fire recently with a loss of nearly \$200,000. Several employees were overcome by ammonia fumes but were saved by fellow workers. The company employed sixty-eight men and women. The building was more than fifty years old and saturated with chemicals.

The Coast Chemical Company and the Gets It Soap Company, both of Portland Ore., have amalgamated and will hereafter be conducted as one institution. John A. Allen, of the Coast Chemical Co., will have charge of the manufacturing end, and D. B. Coates of the Gets It Soap Company, will look after the business of the selling department.

Charles J. Countie, a Boston chemist, and his wife, who is interested in research work, claim to have discovered a cure for mustard gas poisoning. His experiments have covered seven months and his discovery has been turned over to the Government. This cure is for external use and he has named it unguenium hydrolizata.

Ships which have heretofore returned from France in ballast, after carrying over supplies for the army, will load potash for the United States. Experts of the War Trade Board are now in Alsace to make arrangements. According to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board the United States requires between 500,000 and 600,000 tons of potash, and he said he believed the Alsatian deposits would fully meet the requirements.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

PRICES OF BOTANICALS HOLDING FIRM

Some Pharmaceutical Chemicals Lower Owing to Over-Production—Narcotics Steady and Supplies Limited—Seeds are Lower—Decline in Silver Nitrate

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aniseed, $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Burgundy Pitch, 1c
Creosote, U.S.P., 7c
Cubeb Berries, 1c
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, 8c
Lavender Flowers, Select, 6c
Orris Root, 1c

Rhubarb Root, Chips, High Dried, 7c
Shellac, T. N., 1c
Stone Root, $\frac{3}{4}$ c
Sunflower Seed, Domestic, $\frac{3}{4}$ c
Unicorn Root, False Helonis, 7c
Wahoo Bark of Root, 6c

Declined

Alcohol, Denatured, 5c
Ammonium Carbonate, Domestic, $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 5c
Cadmium Sticks, Metal, 5c
Canary Seed, South Amer., $\frac{2}{3}$ c
Carbon Disulphide, Bulk, 1c
Clove Oil, Cans, 5c
Cloves, Zanzibars, $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Cocoa Butter, Fingers, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Dill Seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Kamala, U.S.P., 5c
Lanolin, U.S.P., 3c
Licorice Sticks, Corigliano, 1c
Magnesium Carbonate, U.S.P., 1c
Methylene Blue, Medicinal, 10c
Myrrh Gum, Siftings, 10c
Ox-Eye Daisy Flowers, 1c
Pepper, Singapore White, $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Poppy Seed, Russian Blue, 3c
Potassium Iodide, Crystals, 25c
Prince's Pine Leaves, 5c
Saccharine, U.S.P., \$1
Silver Nitrate, 1c
Soap, Castile, Ordinary, 2c

Scarcity of many commodities, particularly botanical drugs, is holding prices firm. In a few pharmaceutical chemicals there is larger production and prices are easier. Spices used in the manufacture of drugs and oils rule high but are gradually falling in price owing to larger importations. Canary seed, dill, poppy, and foenugreek are lower. Aniseed and domestic sunflower seed advanced.

Potassium iodide crystals were reduced because of increased production. Silver nitrate was lowered owing to a decline in silver prices. Makers lowered denatured alcohol because of large stocks. Rhubarb chips and high dried rhubarb advanced. Narcotics are firm based on small supplies and a steady demand.

Acetanilid—Makers are repeating prices at 58c@60c a pound, with sales moderate. Second hands are offering goods at 57c a pound, but this failed to stimulate the demand.

Alcohol, Denatured—Makers reduced quotations 5c to 60c@61c for 180 proof and to 61c@62c a gallon for 188 proof. Increasing stocks and price concessions depressed the market.

Angostura Bark—Inquiries are very light and offerings liberal, which caused an easier market. Sellers are quoting from 28c@29c a pound and in some quarters holders are shading these prices.

Aniseed—In response to easier primary markets, prices were lowered by holders $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 24c@25c a pound for Spanish. Consumers are not liberally supplied and stocks in dealers' hands are moderate.

Canary Seed—The sharp decline in prices was attributed to liberal offerings from Argentina due to the lifting of the shipping embargo. Sellers lowered quotations $\frac{2}{3}$ c to 5c@16c a pound for La Plata seed. Offerings of lots due here January and February range from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, duty paid.

Camphor—The demand is steady and sales have been effected at 2.35@2.45 a pound. Speculative activity

predominates. Spot supplies of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. slabs are held at \$2.40@2.45 a pound.

Cassias—Supplies of Saigon and China have accumulated resulting in fairly large stocks. In the absence of buyers, sellers are offering goods at prices below import costs. On the other hand, Batavias are firmly held at 25c@26c a pound for extra No. 1 owing to the falling off in arrivals. It is said there is a shortage in production in Sumatra and very little is en route.

Cinnamon, Ceylon—The spot market is inactive and trading here is confined to lots for export to South and Central America, Mexico and Europe. Supplies are limited, and the market is narrow and dull. Sellers are asking 30c@33c a pound as to quality.

Cloves, Zanzibars—Lack of demand and offerings at concessions resulted in a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 40c@42c a pound. Small lots of amboynas are held at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@60c while several bags due here in January and February are held at 38c@39c a pound. Supplies on the spot and in Europe are small. Stocks in the Orient are not definitely known.

Codliver Oil—In the absence of offerings of Norwegian oil, prices are firm and holders are asking \$135 @ \$140 a barrel as to brand. It is the opinion of some leading factors that the production of oil will be smaller for the year 1919, fishing being restricted because of the shortage of gasoline for motor boat operation. Holders of Newfoundland oil are quoting \$95 @ \$96 a barrel as to brand.

Cubeb Berries—Under a steady movement of supplies into consumption and moderate arrivals from abroad, prices ruled firm and slightly higher. Sellers of ordinary berries asked \$1.31@1.32; XX \$1.34@1.39; and powdered \$1.35@1.40 a pound. With inadequate shipping facilities from Holland, prospects are not favorable for larger arrivals.

Dill Seed—Absence of demand and keener selling led to lower prices. Holders cut quotations 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 16c @16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Foenugreek—The market eased off $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 8c@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, owing to increased offerings of new crop supplies. Buyers are evidently holding aloof, expecting lower prices.

Glycerin, C. P.—The market closed very quiet and featureless. Prices are wholly nominal. Prices closed nominal on the basis of 20c@21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, drums and bbls. added, and 22c@23c a pound for goods in cans.

Mace—Sellers are quoting on the basis of 49c@50c a pound for Banda No. 2. Adequate stocks and larger offerings resulted in a quiet market with prospects of lower prices.

Morphine—Some makers are more optimistic regarding a renewal of normal trading because of prospects of an increased movement of the gum which will gradually bring lower prices. Quotations are firm and manufacturers continue to name on the basis of \$16 an ounce for alkaloid supplies.

Myrrh Gum, Siftings—Increased arrivals from abroad and a slow demand tended to depress the market. Quotations were lowered 10c to 50c a pound. Some leading importers are of the opinion that prices have touched bottom.

Nutmegs, Singapore—Owing to low stocks in Europe and unsatisfactory assortment of nuts, prices here remain steady. Holders are naming $32\frac{1}{2}c@33c$ a pound for 110 to the pound, but little interest is manifested locally. England practically absorbed the West India production of nutmegs.

Opium—The market is quiet but prices are firm, because of the moderate supplies of the gum in makers' hands. Importations during the week were limited and no relief is expected in the near future. Makers are quoting opium in cases at \$22.50, granulated at \$25.50 and powdered at \$24.50 a pound. Makers are at variance regarding selling prices. Some contend present prices are too low.

Pepper, Singapore, White—Light trading led to a decline of $\frac{1}{2}c$ to $30c@31c$ a pound. Stocks are light in the Orient and because of the small visible supply for America a further decline in prices is not expected.

Pimento—The principal supply is now in England, while stocks here are meager, and there will be no fresh crop in Jamaica until next year. Holders are quoted from $9\frac{1}{4}c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for select lots.

Poppy Seed—Prices weakened on larger offerings, due to large stocks and efforts of holders to realize. Offerings are being made at $3c$ lower to $65c@70c$ a pound for Russian blue seed.

Potassium Iodide, Crystals—Leading manufacturers lowered prices $25c$ a pound. The decline was attributed to increased production which stimulated keen selling competition among leading sellers. Offerings are being made on the basis of \$3.55 a pound for supplies in bulk. For lots of 50 pounds and over \$3.50 is named. Other iodides closed unchanged but easy in tone.

Prince's Pine Leaves—Holders lowered quotations $5c$ to $40c@41c$ a pound. The decline was caused by continued dullness and a slight increase in stocks, both here and at producing centers.

Quinine—Second hands note a good inquiry and sales of sulphate up to \$1.20 an ounce were reported. Java sold at \$1.15 an ounce. Domestic makers are repeating prices on the basis of $90c$ an ounce for 100-ounce lots.

Rhubarb Root—Owing to the uncertainties surrounding shipping facilities and future arrivals of supplies from primary sources, prices closed firmer. Offerings are moderate due to moderate stocks and sellers raised quotations $7c$ to $70c@75c$ for chips, and $12c$ to $80c@85c$ a pound for high dried.

Saccharin—Owing to the weakness of toluol, the market remains dull. Small sales were reported at \$5@6 and some sellers shaded these figures. For standard guaranteed brands holders named up to \$10 for soluble, and \$9.50 a pound for insoluble, U. S. P.

Silver Nitrate—Leading holders lowered prices $1c$ to $65\frac{1}{4}c$ an ounce for 500-ounce lots. The reduction was attributed to the decline in the price of silver.

Sunflower Flower Seed—The price of domestic seed advanced $3\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound, owing to exceptionally small stocks. Parcels are now held at $10\frac{1}{2}c@10\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound and buyers find it difficult to make purchases.

B. C. Streefland, of Bandoeng, Java, the "coconut oil king" of the Dutch East Indies, was a recent arrival at San Francisco, and proceeded to New York on a business mission. He personally controls about seventy-five per cent of the oil output of the Dutch East Indies and operates nine refineries. He expects to ship oil to the value of \$25,000,000 through the port of San Francisco during 1919.

Drug and Chemical Notes

The capital stock of the Bronze Powder Works, Elizabeth, N. J., was sold last week, by the Alien Property Custodian, for \$217,500 to William C. Cabell, of Passaic, N. J.

William J. Schieffelin, Jr., has been elected treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of Schieffelin & Co. Mr. Schieffelin was a captain in the United States army and was recently released.

The United States Bureau of Standards is to undertake the synthetic development of camphor in order to free American manufacturers from the Japanese monopoly. About 4,200,000 pounds of camphor are used annually in making celluloid and pyralin.

The American Metric Association met in Baltimore, last week and elected George F. Kunz, of New York, president; William J. Schieffelin, New York, first vice-president; Arthur P. Williams, New York, treasurer; and Howard Richards, Jr., secretary.

Commissioner Frank Richardson has appointed the following deputies in the new state bureau to control habit forming drugs, with headquarters at Albany, N. Y.: George H. Whitney, Dr. Addison T. Malsted of Yates county, and Mrs. Rita Yawger, of New York City.

Manufacturers of carbon black (lamp black) in the vicinity of Grantsville, W. Va., have agreed to close their plants; many of them will move to Wyoming and Louisiana to obtain natured gas from wells not in use for furnishing supplies for domestic purposes. The shutdown will save about 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day which will be available for heating, lighting and power purposes.

STERLING PRODUCTS CO. INCREASES STOCK

The stockholders of the Sterling Products Company met last week at Wheeling, W. Va., and unanimously ratified the purchase of The Bayer Company by their Board of Directors. H. F. Behrens, Jr., president of the Sterling Products Company, presided at the session. In ratifying the action of the purchase of the Bayer Company at the auction held under the direction of the Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchel Palmer, for the sum of \$5,310,000, the stockholders also acted favorably upon the resolution of the Board of Directors increasing the capital stock of the company from \$4,000,000 to \$7,500,000. Of this amount \$3,000,000 of new stock is to be issued and \$500,000 held as treasury stock. The new issue was completely subscribed for by the stockholders.

An officer of the Sterling Products Company, which controls the proprietary medicines of California Syrup of Figs, Caca'ets, Pape's Diapepsin and Pape's Cold Cure and other remedies, stated that no radical changes were contemplated in the conduct of the affairs of the company. It is the intention to continue the business upon a more extensive scale and to energetically promote the sale of the Bayer "Aspirin" and other medicinal products.

The officers of the company are: President, H. F. Behrens; general manager, W. E. Weiss; secretary-treasurer, A. H. Diebold, all of Wheeling, W. Va. The directors are: Stanley P. Jadwin, of O. H. Jadwin & Sons, New York, distributors of the products; Otto Schenck, Charles A. Aul, and Henry Stifel.

Heavy Chemical Markets

DEALING IN CHEMICALS LIMITED

**Buyers Inclined to Await Readjustment of Prices—
Export Trade Dull Owing to Lack of Ships—
Caustic Soda Slightly Lower—Soda Ash in Fair
Demand**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Caustic soda, 15c per 100 lbs.
Copper sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.
Sodium bichromate, 1c per lb.

Trading in heavy chemicals showed no appreciable increase in the volume of business transacted during the week. It had been hoped that sales would be considerably multiplied, but the same routine activity was apparent, so far as domestic demand and supply were concerned.

Many of the producers are still engaged in filling outstanding contract orders and are not bothering themselves greatly about new business until these are arranged for. Inventories are also being taken, and a number of dealers who are usually alert are holding off until they feel that prices are established on a firmer basis than is the case at the present.

It is believed that when the export business, which is still languishing because of the scarcity of ships assumes a more normal aspect, it will have the effect of stimulating the domestic trade. Some astute dealers are awaiting this revival before beginning operations on a scale of any size.

It is stated as a fact, in connection with the export trade, that the British can buy caustic soda in England approximately 30 per cent cheaper than it would cost if purchased in this country and shipped to the continent. This of necessity is a deterrent in the case of this particular export product.

No feature was noted in the market for soda ash, trading being of the usual routine. The price was practically unchanged. Bichromate of soda was reported in fair demand, with sales at 17c to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Prussiate of soda retained its former price level, the range being 33c per pound. Caustic soda declined about 15c per 100 pounds, and copper sulphate receded about $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound.

Acids—Dealers report that trading is a little more brisk, and that the outlook is decidedly bright. Sulphuric shows considerable activity, with the price of the 66 degree product maintained at \$25 per ton. The glacial, 99 per cent, is quoted at \$19.50 to \$21. Muriatic, 18 to 22 degrees, is held at 2c to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Nitric, in carboys, is quoted at 10c.

Benzoate of Soda—Demand for this product is light at the present time, and supplies are equal to requirements, with the result that the market is without feature, and trading listless. There is a tone of strength to the market and prices are held at the former range of \$1.75 to \$1.85 per pound.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Trading in this product moves along at a steady pace, supplies going into regular consuming channels without any especial feature.

Spot stocks apparently are not heavy enough to cause price declines, although second hands have been reported shading producers' prices. Quotations range from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound.

Bleaching Powder—Trading is apparently rather weak in this product, and the export business has not yet reached expectations, and there has not been much change in price. The market has an undertone of strength. Drums for domestic use are quoted at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3c per pound, while for export quotations are 3c to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—The market for this material is reported in a fairly easy position, with spot stocks on the open market to draw from. Demand is not heavy, and prospective purchasers seem to be holding off until prices are more firmly established. The prevailing price seems to be 15c per pound, with some sales reported at 16c.

Caustic Potash—While no transactions of any size were reported in the trading for this material during the week, some activity was shown, and prices remained at about the same level. The 70 to 75 per cent material is quoted at a range of 55c to 60c per pound, while the 88 to 92 per cent remains 67c to 70c. Demand is said to be fair, which holds up the prices.

Caustic Soda—Trading in this commodity is reported quiet, but the market shows strength, owing to the fact that there is a fairly steady demand. Transactions in spot stocks were reported at \$3.50 per hundred pounds, for the 76 to 78 per cent solid variety, but the prevailing price seemed to be \$3.60 to \$3.70 per hundred. The \$3.60 quotation is ex-store.

Copper Sulphate—It was stated last week that the price of this product was expected to remain at the same level until the price of copper changed. The price of the metal has suffered a decline in the meantime and practically coincident with this the quotation for sulphate has declined. For the 98 to 99 per cent product the range is now given as \$8.85 per hundred pounds. For the 99 per cent product the quotation is 9c per pound. As a result of this recession there has been more activity in the market.

Sal Soda—Demand for this product apparently has not increased since the previous report, traders still holding back on large transactions until they feel assured that there will be no great change in prices. Quotations are at the former range of \$1.60 to \$2.10 per hundred pounds.

Silicate of Soda—The market for this product has no special feature of interest, trading moving along at a fairly steady pace, with no surplus stocks of any size in evidence. It is expected that from now on demand will increase. Traders are not venturing deeply, wishing to see prices firmly fixed. The 60 degree product is held at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 6c per pound, while the 40 degree variety is at a range of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Soda Ash—Supplies of the dense ash are reported somewhat limited, with a fairly active demand, and this product in bags was quoted at about 4c per pound for spot stocks. In double bags the dense is quoted at \$2.35 to \$2.40, works, in Middle West and on Pacific Coast. Light ash is quoted at 2c per pound, with slight shading of this price reported for spot stocks. From \$2.15 up was the quotation generally accepted for spot material.

NEW HIGH FOR BARRETT STOCK

The Barrett Company common touched a new high since 1917 under buying that had come in the past few days from financial interests close to the concern, says the "New York Sun." The buying has been predicated on the expectation of new big business for the company based on the fact that two States, one of them Pennsylvania, had authorized the expenditure of about \$80,000,000 in road building. The Barrett Company, which manufactures coal-tar products and other materials for building, has evolved in late years a new treatment for road surfaces. At 112 the high point of yesterday the common shares advanced more than 8 points for the week, up 4% from Monday's close. The reaction of a point and a quarter was due to profit taking. The stock at its high of yesterday, however, was 24 points under the high of 1917, and more than 60 points below the high of 1916.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company announces a dividend of \$1 a share, payable February 1 to stockholders of record January 15. A dividend of \$2 a share will be paid January 15 to stockholders of record December 31. The total distribution to stockholders will be \$680,089.

The United Drug Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable on February 1 to stockholders of record January 15.

CHEMICAL COMPANY EXPANDING

The United States Industrial Chemical Company, which is a subsidiary of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, of New York, manufactured acetone for high explosives during the war in a plant at Stone House Cove, Maryland, which was erected at a cost of \$7,000,000. Since the armistice was signed two large buildings of brick and concrete have been built and the manufacture of potash, glycerin and hydrocarbons is to be begun. A pipe line has been run from the distilling plant of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, at Curtis Bay, to carry molasses refuse to the chemical works. This refuse was formerly dumped into the river, but will now be used for making chemicals and drugs. It is probable, too, that the company will manufacture dyestuffs.

WILL DEAL IN CHEMICAL APPARATUS

The Will Corporation, of Rochester, N. Y., announces the purchase of the stock of chemical apparatus, bacteriological apparatus, chemicals, reagents and other laboratory supplies owned by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, of Rochester. The Will Corporation formerly operated a research and industrial laboratory, but will now make a specialty of laboratory apparatus, and has taken over the force heretofore connected with this branch of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.

W. H. Van Winckel, vice-president of the Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, Company, Inc., has just returned from a short business trip to cities of the Middle West. Mr. Van Winckel was accompanied by O. F. Lichtenstein, of the company, who has not yet returned.

The Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, Inc., Cedar and Washington Streets, has applied to have its capital stock increased from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. It is stated that the increased capital is to be used in a general expansion of the business of the company.

S. M. Money Penny has severed his connection with the National Aniline and Chemical Company and will go to California for a three months rest.

NEW CHEMICAL COMPANIES

Twenty companies for the manufacture and distribution of drugs, chemicals and dyes were organized during December, their aggregate authorized capitalization being \$6,145,000, according to figures compiled by the "Journal of Commerce." This figure represents an increase as compared with \$3,870,000 in November and appears as the largest total for any month since March, 1918. The indicated investment for the twelve months of last year is \$73,403,000, which compares with \$146,160,000 in 1917 and \$99,244,000 in 1916.

The aggregate authorized capital of new drug and chemical companies formed from the beginning of the war in August, 1914, to the end of 1918, is shown to be \$401,210,000.

The names of the companies with capitalization of \$50,000 and over, which were incorporated in December, are: Ambrine Laboratories, Inc., N. Y., \$250,000; American Remedies Co., Del., \$300,000; American Potash and Fertilizer Co., N. J., \$600,000; Aspirin Co. of America, N. J., \$125,000; Allen Pharmacal Co., N. J., \$100,000; Du Pont Chemical Co., Del., \$3,600,000; H. & H. Medical Specialty Co., N. Y., \$50,000; Koppers Products Co., (manufacturing chemicals), Del., \$50,000; K. T. C. Chemical Corp., N. Y., \$50,000; Kinsey Chemical Co., N. J., \$100,000; Laboratory Products Co., N. Y., \$250,000; Laxcarin Products Co., Del. (manufacturing and sale of medicines), \$100,000; Nono Laboratories Co., W. Va., \$100,000; The Panvar Co., Del., \$100,000; Pacific Herb Products Co., Wash., \$50,000; Pittsfield Chemical Co., Pa., \$140,000; Spanish-American Druggists Corp., N. Y., \$100,000; Standard Chemical Works, Pa., \$100,000; Victory Drug & Chem. Corp., N. Y., \$100,000; Washington Dye & Chem. Co., N. Y., \$150,000.

SUIT AGAINST CALCO CHEMICAL CO.

A hearing is to be held this week in the Chancery Court, Trenton, N. J., on the order issued to the Calco Chemical Company, incorporated in New Jersey, plant at Bound Brook, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The hearing is also to decide why an injunction should not be issued to restrain the company from operating.

The proceedings have been instituted by Charles W. Leveridge, Inc., a creditor of the company in excess of \$12,000. It is set forth that the business is being operated at a loss and that there is no money to meet obligations.

The company planned to erect a \$700,000 T.N.T. plant for the United States Government and as a result went heavily into debt, including \$500,000 to the Government, says the affidavit of the petitioner.

It is also stated that the defendant claims that the Government owes it \$1,200,000 which it cannot get because the Government has withheld payment, pending an investigation of its counter claim of \$500,000.

It is stated that the outstanding capital stock of the company is \$3,900,000, of which all but \$700,000 is common.

It was originally incorporated for \$50,000, but the capitalization subsequently was increased to \$10,000,000, and then dropped to \$7,000,000.

Orders to abandon the project of manufacturing mustard oil and mustard gas issued by the War Department were received by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, at the Buffalo plant, the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, last week. The orders mean the "scrapping" of the \$600,000 plant of the company, located on the Abbott Road and Buffalo Creek, which was used exclusively for the manufacture of the oil and gas.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

NEED SHIPS TO EXPORT DYES

**Good Demand from South America and the Orient—
Consignment of Swiss Colors Sold to New York,
Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit Firms—Some
Price Recessions**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Albumen, Chinese egg, 5c per lb. Orthotoluidine, 5c per lb.
Amidophenol hydrochloride, 25c Phenol, 12c per lb.
per lb. Phthalic anhydride, 25c per lb.
Gambier, common variety, 3½c Toluol, 2c per gal.
per lb.

Trading has been fully up to expectations, so far as the home market is concerned. It was thought however, that the volume of export business would be greater than it was, and some disappointment was experienced by dealers who handle articles for which there is considerable foreign demand. Lack of tonnage is the principal cause of delay in the export market. South America and the Orient are reported in need of colors and dyestuffs.

Some buyers are still disposed to hold off until they are certain that prices are firmly established. The declines were slight, and the drop in phenol and toluol was anticipated. The Chinese egg variety of albumen receded a trifle. Orthotoluidine and amidophenol hydrochloride were a little lower. Another intermediate, phthalic anhydride, suffered a decline of about 25c per pound. The price of the common variety of gambier declined a fraction over 3 cents a pound.

Of special interest to the color trade was the recent arrival of the steamship Strathlorne with 327 cases of Swiss colors abroad. This was the first consignment of Swiss colors which has arrived in about two months. It was reported that the shipment contained a large quantity of direct black and red. These were well sold to arrive. Little was disclosed concerning the disposal of the colors, but it was said that consignees included New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit firms. Free offers could be made on 100 pounds of auramine at \$5.75, 100 pounds of wool green at \$6.75, and 200 pounds of patent blue at \$17.

Natural dyestuffs trading moved along in a routine manner during the week.

Dye Bases and Dye Woods

Albumen—The Chinese egg product is still exceedingly scarce, and it is expected that this condition will continue for some time. Occasional small lots have been disposed of at prices ranging from \$1.40@1.45 per pound, but general quotations may be taken as entirely nominal. The granular egg yolk is held at 55c@60c and the spray at 75c@80c. The market is reported bare of the domestic blood product.

Anatto—Steady demand for the seed variety, with supplies fairly plentiful tend to make the market for this commodity practically without feature. The seed product is held at a range of 8¾c@10½c per pound, while the material in rolls and cans maintains the

former price range of 33c@34c per pound. It is expected that when more tonnage is available trading will become brisk.

Cochineal—It is confidently expected conditions from now on will be greatly improved, as supplies will be more plentiful. The demand is fair. Prices, which may be taken as entirely nominal, are at the old range of 80c@\$1.00 per pound.

Divi Divi—Supplies of this material are reported no more plentiful than before the War Trade Board embargo on shipments was lifted. There is a fair demand for home consumption, and this is expected to improve steadily. No transactions of any size are reported, and nominal prices range from \$70@\$80 per ton.

Fustic—Much the same condition exists in the market for this product as for divi divi. Allocation by the Government has allowed supplies to flow in direct consuming channels only, and spot stocks are not in evidence on the market. The price is \$70@\$80 per ton. The 51 degree twaddle is held at 15c@16c per pound.

Gambier—Supplies of the common variety are reported more plentiful. Demand is not heavy and a shading of prices took place, transactions being reported at a range of 20c@22c per pound. Singapore cubes are still held at 27c@28c per pound, and the Java at 19c@20c. The extract is quoted at 17c@17½c for the 25 per cent tanning proof.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Trading continues of a quiet nature as demand is not heavy and supplies are reported more than equal to requirements. There is a good undertone to the market, as is evidenced by the fact that prices are practically unchanged. Quotations are 22c per gallon f.o.b. works, in tank cars. From 24c@27c per gallon is demanded for the product in drums.

Naphthalene—Factors report that the ball product is more in demand and that the call from now on may be expected to increase steadily until the end of the season. The price for this remains steady at 12½c per pound for carload lots, and 14c for smaller quantities. Quotations for the flake variety are unchanged at 9c@10c per pound, while low grade material is held at 7¾c@8¼c.

Phenol—So many rumors are afloat about prices at which this material has been disposed of since the signing of the armistice caused cancellations by foreign Governments that it is difficult to give a conservative quotation. It is known that goods have been offered at 18½c per pound, and actual transactions are reported at as low a figure as 15c. The price range may be set at 20c@24c per pound.

Toluol—No change has occurred in the market for this commodity. While there are large supplies available, and the demand is reported not especially heavy, prices have been well maintained, producers not deeming it necessary to make concessions and, not being forced to make lower prices by offerings of second hands. Quotations for the pure product are still at 25c@35c per gallon.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—There is no appreciable change in the market for this material. Trading is still notably inactive, and demand is light. Supplies are reported

more than sufficient to fill requirements but in spite of this the market appears to have strength as prices have not declined. Quotations are still on the basis of 27c@31c per pound, prompt delivery. The oil for red remains at a range of \$1.15@1.20 per pound.

Aniline Salts—There is a fairly steady demand for this commodity, with supplies sufficient to meet requirements, and a certain amount of activity is displayed in the market. Sales of only small lots are reported. Prices remain at the former range of 40c to 45c per pound.

Benzidine—The base variety is reported in good demand, with supplies moving steadily from producers to consumers, so that there is no special feature to be noted. The base product is still quoted at a range of \$1.70 to \$1.80 per pound. The sulphate is held at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per pound.

Betanaphthol—Few stocks of this material are found on the open market, as supplies move for the most part directly from producers to consuming channels. The U. S. P. product is held at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per pound, and the sublimed at 75c to 80c per pound.

Orthotoluidine—Supplies are reported moving a trifle more freely, with a fairly steady demand. There has been a slight drop in price, the range now being from 90c to \$1.00 per pound.

Resorcin—No special feature of interest has developed in the market for this commodity since the last report, as a sufficient readjustment has not yet taken place to warrant traders buying or selling heavily. The U. S. P. is held at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per pound, and the technical at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

NOT ALARMED BY GERMAN THREAT

In an address before the Women's Forum at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, recently, William J. Matheson said:

"A short time before the war, the Benzol Products Company started in the manufacture of aniline oil. The Germans promptly undersold us without regard to cost; and when one of our directors spoke to one of the German directors about the matter, he (the German) said, 'I see a cloud no larger than a man's hand on the horizon, and we propose to push it down.'

"We answered that by building a plant larger than had even been built before, a unit larger than any before erected; and have since manufactured and delivered a quantity three times in excess of the consumption of the United States before the war, a large part of this being used for explosives in connection with the war.

"We had to provide for the use of this surplus aniline when the war would end, and we now have an indigo works with a capacity larger, I believe, than anything that exists anywhere, which is already turning out a limited quantity, and will be turning out in a few weeks over 15,000 pounds a day."

TARIFF BOARD ISSUES DYES REPORT

The report to Congress on "Dyes and Other Coal-tar Chemicals," submitted by the U. S. Tariff Commission, has been printed and sent to the trade in pamphlet form. Amendments to Title V of the Act of September 8, 1916, are recommended to prevent evasions which are possible under the present law. Articles which are not covered by the Act of 1916 are added. Reasons for lack of development of certain branches of the dyestuff industry are discussed.

BRITISH COMMENT ON U. S. COLOR CARD

The color-standard card of the United States is favorably received in the British trade. David Paterson, F. C. S., writes concerning it in the "Dyer and Calico Printer" of London as follows:

"The excellent color-pattern card issued by the Textile Color-card Association of New York is a courageous and praiseworthy product of the confusion and turmoil of war. The Association consists of a large and representative combine of over 200 of the best known textile and color firms in America; and has been promoted for the sole object of uniting all their influence and experience to form a universal standard color card embracing the most popular shades in use throughout the trade. This has been a long desired project on both sides of the Atlantic, and it says much for the initiative and business go of our American cousins that they have so courageously tackled this big problem at the present time. To standardize the multifarious shades in the dyeing trade is a big task, requiring not only the technical skill, but patience and knowledge in selection, tact in consultation with others and at the same time harmony of organization which are sometimes difficult to combine and bring to successful accomplishment.

"In standardizing and naming colors it is very essential to have as many experts and representative opinions as possible to form a basis on which to work. The color-committee have been careful to do this, and selected at first some 108 color names of the best known shades used in commerce, and asked twenty-five wellknown firms to furnish a swatch or cutting of what they considered the best typical example of each of those 108 shades named. Twenty-three firms complied with the request and sent in their ideal shades as representative of the trade names given. After all these had been received; that is twenty-three shades of say a typical 'Old Rose,' and twenty-three shades of 'Nile Green' or 'Ecrú,' 'Cream,' 'White,' &c., these 108 groups of twenty-three shades each were then placed before a further select committee, whose duty it was to choose from each group the ideal or best representative shade for the name given. After this was accomplished, the next step was to engage two skilled dyeing firms to match to perfection on skeins of silk ribbon the recognized standard shade as finally selected. Then from these dyeings were prepared the beautiful shades, so tastefully mounted, in the color standard now before us."

GAIN IN CHEMICAL WORKERS

In order to meet a widespread demand for up-to-date information regarding employment conditions in New York State factories, the bureau of statistics and information of the New York State Industrial Commission has made a preliminary analysis showing the trend of employment as indicated by reports received up to and including December 30, which reports are compared with the data submitted by the same firms in November. The analysis is based upon returns from 1258 firms (with 400,000 employees) out of a possible 1648 (with 600,000 employees) which comprise the complete list used in the regular monthly review.

All divisions of chemicals, oils and paints employed more workers in December. In drugs and chemicals the gain was 9 per cent, in paints, dyes and colors, 5 per cent and in animal and mineral products and in the miscellaneous chemical products the increase was, in each, 3 per cent. The total gain for the group was 4 per cent.

The Foreign Markets

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE HAMPERED

Buyers Obligated to Pay High Prices to Second Hands Owing to Government Control of Manufacturers' Output—Price Changes in London Market
(Special Cable to Drug & Chemical Markets)

London, January 7.—Material market changes as regards values are few. The export trade is suffering from scarcity of spot available supplies, and it not infrequently happens that when an important parcel of any particular product in the fine chemical line is wanted, buyers are confronted with figures much in excess of currently reported prices. Our manufacturers still continue to pander to the Government by printing price lists giving figures at which there is no chance of compelling them to sell. On enquiry they simply report that they have nothing to offer and that the Government officials have taken the last ounce.

Until free competition is again restored merchants and exporters will be confronted with complaints and claims arising out of the existing disparities in prices between manufacturers published figures and those which have to be paid to second hands.

Barium carbonate and platinum were advanced in price this week. There is an easier tone in phenacetin, potassium bicarbonate, Japanese camphor, pepsin and cascara sagrada.

Potassium bromide, saccharin, methyl salicylate, coumarin and vanillin are lower.

MEXICAN TRADE NOTES

(Special Correspondence to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, December 27.—This year's crop of sugar will be about two and a half times larger than last year's, and is estimated at about 35,000 tons for the State of Vera Cruz. The present market price for the Mexican sugar is 27 cents per pound, U. S. currency. The imported American sugar is selling wholesale at about 23 cents. Most of the chemicals used in the manufacture of sugar are bought directly by the sugar companies from the United States. Planters do not use any fertilizer.

The State of Tabasco has appropriated \$50,000 pesos with which the Sanitary Department will buy drugs to fight the influenza. In all the inland towns of Mexico there is a shortage of all kinds of drugs.

Rubber—Holdings are small and planters are not tapping their trees owing to the low price of rubber. Over 50 per cent of the rubber plantations are in the districts held by the rebels and can not be worked.

Chicle—The market price here is from \$2.50 to \$3.00 pesos a kilo. Very little is offered. This year's crop is now being gathered. Lack of rain in the chicle districts held the crop back.

Jalap root—The market price is 50 cents to 80 cents a kilo. There have been only small shipments for the past month, and very little is offered. December shipments will be about double the amount exported for the month of November.

Notes on New York Imports

The Bengal Trading Company received 120 kegs of citric acid crystals from Glasgow.

A lot of 80 ½ pipes of alcohol formed a consignment which recently arrived from Matanzas by Smith, Salori & Company.

An invoice of 200 bags of various medicinal barks was received by D. Fox & Company from Cristobal.

Merck & Company received a consignment from London covering seven cases of bismuth metal.

Ten cases of chemical preparations arrived from Bordeaux, consigned to F. B. Vandergrift & Company.

R. W. Greeff & Company received an importation of six cases of cinchona alkaloid from Hull, and seventeen cases of cinchonine sulphate from London.

Among the importations of cod liver oil were 100 barrels for Bowring & Company, from Halifax, N. S., and 50 barrels for Scott & Bowne.

The Franklin Baker Company received 91,284 pounds of copra from Belize.

Twenty casks of alizarine London, was consigned to the Parsons Trading Company.

Two casks of bay oil were received by R. Moelhausen, from Guadeloupe.

A quantity of licorice extract from Genoa was received by W. R. Grace & Company, and 10 tanks of glycerin from Sanchez.

Thomas Meadows & Company received a consignment of 10 cases of fruit salts from London.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27903—A man in Italy desires to purchase and secure an exclusive agency for the sale of large quantities of chemical products for industrial purposes, pharmaceutical preparations, mineral and vegetable dyestuffs, and electric bulbs with screw mountings. Quotations should be made f.o.b. New York. Payment will be made in United States currency against documents. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27926—An import and export house in the Federated Malay States desires to receive quotations on all lines of chemicals and other supplies pertaining to the match manufacturing industry.

27927—A doctor in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical products and pharmaceutical specialties. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

In Tokio and Osaka, Japan, a new society has been organized by scientists and manufacturers, under the presidency of Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu. The aim of the new organization is to devise a protectionist tariff on dyes and chemicals.

SALE OF GERMAN INTERESTS IN ENGLAND

Bayer's Aspirin Disappears Off the Market—Sanatogen is Renamed "Genatosan"—German Eau de Cologne Crowded Out by British Manufacturers

Great Britain's Enemy Trading Act gave to the Public Trustee powers similar to those vested by the Congress of the United States in A. Mitchell Palmer. When German firms and companies came into the hands of the trustee, says Val Fisher, of the British Bureau of Information, in an article in "Printers' Ink," they ceased to advertise. As quickly as they could be valued the businesses were offered to British purchasers, the sale usually being by public auction. One of the first companies to be sold was The Bayer Company.

The Enemy Trading Act also sequestered German rights in trade-marks or registered titles, and it was open for any British manufacturer to apply to the court for the right to manufacture goods under such a trade name or brand. Thus half a dozen firms or more applied for permission to use the word "Aspirin." They were required to prove that their formula was similar to the German one and, of course, they were required to deposit with the Government a substantial sum for the right to use the name, such a deposit being held by the trustee until matters were finally arranged between the two Governments.

The effect of this was that Bayer's Aspirin disappeared entirely off the market and an Aspirin made by a British house was put on the market. Several other houses proceeded to manufacture and sell under their own brand name an article similar to the original.

While in this country, I have been particularly interested in making mental comparisons of the methods adopted here and in Britain. From the early days of the war the British public have been convinced by advertising that not only one but several of our manufacturers could make Aspirin as good as ever the Bayer Company made. In this country I have frequently asked for Aspirin and have stipulated that it should be of American make. In almost every case I have been offered Bayer's and told that no firm in the world could make Aspirin as good as theirs. Of course, I knew the Bayer Company of America was being operated on behalf of the American Government, but having in mind the psychology of the Germans, I predict that after the war they will use this and other instances to advocate their claims to superiority in this particular field.

Odol, a largely advertised German liquid dentifrice, was sold to a British company, but it practically disappeared off the market. Whether this was due to the reluctance of the dealers and the public to buy a product under a German name or due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies, particularly of the distinctive white opal flask in which it was sold, I do not know.

Sanatogen, a very widely advertised product, with an enormous sale, proved a veritable storm center. The trade name and factory was sold to a syndicate headed by Lady Mackworth. In this case the buyers took the public into their confidence. They explained how they came to buy Sanatogen and they announced their intention of selling it under that name until the public had become familiar with the new name, "Genatosan." In their first advertisements they announced the article as "Sanatogen, shortly to be re-named Genatosan" and during the succeeding months they gradually gave more prominence to the latter name and less to the former until the product became known as "Genatosan, formerly Sanatogen."

In the case of the largely advertised German Eau de Cologne, such as "4711" and "Maria Farina," the businesses were promptly put under Government control and it was left to British manufacturers of Eau de Cologne to secure the trade which had been largely created by the German houses.

At first sight it would appear to be bad policy on the part of the Government not to have capitalized the good will created by the large advertising of the former German owners, but I would point out that the British Government held all sums received for German-owned businesses until such time as international relations were resumed, and unlike America, British manufacturers had greater interests in Germany than did the Germans in England. British manufacturers of Eau de Cologne proceeded to market the domestic article under various names, in one case coming out boldly with the name of Eau de Liege.

Such businesses as those of Apollinaris and Apenta waters and Stollwercks were just wound up, no attempt being made to sell the trade name or the good will, it being left to British firms to manufacture similar articles under their own brands and to get the trade previously held by the enemy.

MEXICO'S LITTLE KNOWN BOTANICALS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Dec. 6.—Mexico is rich in natural products that are very little known out of the country. The following is a list of a few of the many that in time will be better known in the United States and exported in quantities.

Cachuananche (*Licania Arborea Seeme*)—Grows in the states of Morelos, Guerrero and Michoacan. Has seed in abundance which give more than 60 per cent of a fixed oil. With this oil and acid can be made an artificial rubber.

Azafrancillo (*Carthamus tinctorius*) Saffron — Has been exported in small quantities and is not known to many of the drug importers. It is used here in cooking, taking the place of the Spanish saffron. Cultivated in a small way in the state of Michoacan.

Chia (*Salvia polstachya*)—Grows in the Valley of Mexico and state of Guerrero. Produces a dry oil used in industries.

Chavacano (*Prunus Armeniaca*)—Used here as a flavoring for desserts. The seeds contain an oil identical with the sweet oil of almonds.

Aguacate (*Persea Gratissima*) alligator pear—Grows wild in the hot and temperate zones of the country. Not cultivated and the seeds have never been put to any use, they contain a regular amount of tannin and a fixed oil.

Mamey (*Lucuma mammosa*)—Seeds contain an oil used by the Indians as a hair grower. The kernel, burned and powdered, is used by the señoritas to darken the eye brows and eye lashes. Not exported.

Mezquites—This tree grows in all parts of the Republic and contains a gum that can be substituted for gum arabic. The leaves of this tree are used here by the natives in the preparation of an eye remedy.

Panete (*Plumbago pulchella*)—Grows in the Valley of Mexico. Contains a caustic principle that is similar in effect to iodine.

Tabaquito Oloroso (*Hedeoma piperita*)—Contains an abundance of green essential oil, identical with the English mint and containing over 50 per cent menthol.

La Raiz del Ozo, bear root—The valerian of Mexico, grows in the Valley of Mexico and could be exported to compete with the European valerians.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk..lb.	.58	—	.60
*Acetone .....	.25 1/4	—	.25 3/4
*Acphenetidin	2.75	—	2.80
*Aconitine, 1/4 oz. vials.....ea.	—	—	—
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.	—	—	—
No. 1 .....	.90	—	.94
No. 2 .....	.85	—	.87
No. 3 .....	.75	—	.76
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.	—	—	.491
190 proof, U.S.P. ....gal.	—	—	.497
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	—	—	.506
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
97 p.c. ....	.97	—	.97 1/2
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	.60	—	.61
188 proof .....	.61	—	.62
Aldehyde	1.25	—	1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.41	—	.45
Sweet .....	.28	—	.29
Meal .....	.35	—	.37
Alon, U.S.P. powd.....lb.	.99	—	1.03
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—	—
Ambergris, black	10.00	—	14.00
Grey	27.00	—	29.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst..lb.	.80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	—	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.70	—	.71
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd..lb.	.13	—	.14
Citrate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.97
Hypophosphite	—	—	2.15
Iodide	—	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	—	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	—	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	—	.26
Gran.	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	—	—	1.15
Persulphate	—	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	—	.60
Salicylate	1.60	—	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	3.80	—	4.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	—	.20
Needle powder .....	.13	—	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur .....	.35	—	.74
Antipyrine, bulk	19.50	—	21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.oz.	—	—	31.20
Areca Nuts .....	.34	—	.39
Powdered .....	.44	—	.45
Argols .....	.16	—	.18
*Arsenic, red .....	.45	—	.54
*White .....	.09	—	.10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	1.45	—	1.50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.50	—	.60
*Chlorate, pure	3.45	—	3.50
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.....gal.	3.70	—	3.80
St. Thomas	3.70	—	3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—	—
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	3.50
Salicylate	—	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	—	5.60
Subiodide	—	—	3.30
Subnitrate	—	—	3.15
Tannate	—	—	.07 3/4
Borax, in bbls. crystals.....lb.	—	—	.08 3/4
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	—	—	.55
Bromine, tech., bulk.....lb.	—	—	.09 1/2
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.59	—	.60
*Imported	—	—	—

*Nominal.

†Fixed Government price.

WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

GLYCERINE

By using:—

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

To Chemical Manufacturers

MANUFACTURERS desiring to increase their sales of CHEMICALS, etc., on the ENGLISH market, and wishing to take advantage of the services of a good sound firm, established in 1830, with valuable connections in GREAT BRITAIN, are requested to correspond, with a view to post-war business, with:

ALEX. H. PICKERING

4, Cullum St., LONDON, Eng.

Cadmium Bromide, crystals..lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide	—	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.45	—	1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	10.00	—	11.75
Hydrobromide	10.70	—	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	8.00	—	8.05
Phosphate	14.00	—	15.00
Sulphate	15.00	—	16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate..lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.....lb.	1.00	—	1.04
Iodide	—	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.21	—	.23
Sulphocarbonate	1.02	—	1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—	—
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.lb.	—	—	—
Square of 4 ounces.....lb.	—	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—	—
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—	—
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—	—
Cases of 100 blocks.....lb.	—	—	—
Japan, refined, 3/4 lb. slabs..lb.	2.40	—	2.45
Monobromated, bulk	4.25	—	4.35
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.95	—	.99
Powdered	1.20	—	1.25
Russian, whole	3.50	—	3.60
Powdered	3.75	—	4.00
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk .....	.08	—	.08 1/2
Casein, C. P. ....	.45	—	.49
Cerium Oxalate .....	.60	—	.62
Chalk, prec. light, English..lb.	.06	—	.07 1/4
Heavy .....	.03 1/4	—	.05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots†	—	—	1.25

*Nominal.

Charcoal Willow, powdered..lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Wood, powdered .....	.07	—	.09
Chlorine, liquid .....	.15	—	.24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.48
Chrysarobin, U.S.P. ....oz.	5.30	—	5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.	—	—	1.06
Cinchonine, IAK, crystals..oz.	—	—	.61
Sulphate	—	—	.35
Cinnabar	3.00	—	3.45
Civet .....	.45	—	.49
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)..lb.	.85	—	.96
Oleate	11.00	—	11.25
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.....oz.	11.00	—	11.25
cryst., bulk	11.25	—	11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.34	—	.35
Cases, fingers .....	.40	—	.41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk.....oz.	—	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	—	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	—	—	8.90
Colloidal, U.S.P. ....	.41	—	.45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste..lb.	.30	—	.35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	—	.49
Spanish Apples .....	.44	—	.45
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—	—
Coumarin, refined	15.00	—	16.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.lb.	—	—	.69
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.68 1/4
*Carbonate	1.95	—	2.05
Cresol, U.S.P.	26.00	—	27.50
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste...lb.	.85	—	.69
Jewelers, large	1.60	—	1.70
Small	1.55	—	1.60
French .....	.43	—	.49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.29	—	.34
*Reeds	4.90	—	5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—
Ergot, Russian	2.50	—	2.55
Spanish	2.50	—	2.55
Ether, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	—	.28
Washed	—	—	.32
U.S.P., 1880	—	—	.24
Eucalyptol	1.29	—	1.34
Formaldehyde	—	—	.20
Gelatin, silver	1.30	—	1.35
*Gold	—	—	—
*Glycerin, C. P., bulk.....lb.	—	—	21 1/2
Drums and bbls, added.....lb.	.20	—	.23
*C.P. in cans .....	.22	—	.23
*Dynamite, drums included..lb.	.22	—	.23
*Saponifications, loose .....	.10	—	.11
*Soap, Lye, loose .....	.09	—	.10
Grains of Paradise	1.30	—	1.35
Guaiacol, liquid	18.00	—	19.00
Guarana .....	.90	—	.95
Haarlem Oil, bottles.....gross	5.00	—	8.60
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.30	—	.31
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.	.30	—	.31
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime lb. lots	—	—	—
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	7.25
4-oz. bottles	—	—	16.25
12-oz. bottles	—	—	19.25
16-oz. bottles	—	—	2.85
Hydroquinone, bulk	4.25	—	4.30
Iodine, Resublimed	—	—	5.00
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk..lb.	—	—	5.55
Crystals	—	—	1.31
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.64
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.21
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	—	1.26
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	90	—	.61
*Isinglass, American .....	.80	—	.90
Russian .....	.90	—	9.20
See Agar Agar	—	—	—
Kamala, U.S.P.	3.15	—	3.35
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.lb.	.36	—	.37
Anhydrous, cans .....	.46	—	.295
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	.24	—	.30
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian.....lb.	.83	—	.84
*"Sticks, bbls. Corigliano.....lb.	3.00	—	3.20
Lupulin	1.45	—	1.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P. ....	.25	—	.29
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.lb.	—	—	4.55
Glycerophosphate	1.65	—	1.70
Hypophosphite	—	—	4.85
Iodide	—	—	1.10
Oxide, tins light	—	—	2.15
Peroxide, cans	—	—	—

*Nominal.

†Government fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Salicylate.....lb.	1.30	- 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech. 100-lbs.	3.37½	3.45
U. S. P. ....100-lbs.	3.62½	3.87
Manganese Glycophos.....lb.	3.35	3.40
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Iodide.....lb.	-	4.85
Peroxide.....lb.	-	75
Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	-	60
Maana, large flake.....lb.	-	75
Small flake.....lb.	-	58
Menthol, Japanese.....lb.	-	7.40
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.....lb.	-	115.00
Bisulphate.....lb.	-	1.53
Blue Mass.....lb.	-	95
Powdered.....lb.	-	97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.....lb.	-	53
50 p.c.....lb.	-	2.80
Mercury, Calomel, Amer.....lb.	-	1.84
Corrosive Sulimate cryst.....lb.	-	1.79
Powdered, Granular.....lb.	-	4.25
Iodide, Green.....lb.	-	4.25
Red.....lb.	-	4.25
Yellow.....lb.	-	2.19
Red Precipitate.....lb.	-	2.26
Powdered.....lb.	-	2.29
White Precipitate.....lb.	-	2.34
Powdered.....lb.	-	12.90
Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	-	14.75
Milk, powdered.....lb.	-	16
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	-	17½
Morphine, Acet. bulk.....lb.	-	12.80
Sulphate, bulk.....lb.	-	11.80
Diacetyl Hydrl., 5-oz. cansoz.	-	15.70
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	-	21
Irish.....lb.	-	23
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	12.00	- 12.40
Tonguin.....oz.	25.00	- 26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50	- 19.00
Tonguin.....lb.	42.00	- 44.00
"Synthetic.....lb.	30.00	- 30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	-	22
Sulphate.....lb.	-	27
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	-	10½
Powdered.....lb.	-	14
"Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	-	22.50
"Granular.....lb.	-	25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	-	24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	- 1.55
Papain.....lb.	4.70	- 5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	- 3.60
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	-	40
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb.	-	09½
Cream White.....lb.	-	09
Lily White.....lb.	-	14
Snow White.....lb.	-	16
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Red.....lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Pilocarpine.....oz.	16.00	- 16.20
Poppy Heads.....lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Bicarb.....lb.	70	- 75
Bisulphate.....lb.	45	- 60
C. P.....lb.	75	- 85
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	-	71
Granulated.....lb.	-	66
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	-	1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.....lb.	-	2.02
Glycerophosphate, bulk.....oz.	-	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	2.15	- 2.20
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	-	3.55
Lactophosphate.....oz.	-	25
Permanganate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Salicylate.....lb.	2.00	- 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.11	- 1.16
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	1.31	- 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles.....lb.	7.00	- 7.50
5 gr. bottles.....lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	-	90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	-	90
50-oz. tins.....oz.	-	91
25-oz. tins.....oz.	-	92
5-oz. tins.....oz.	-	94
1-oz. tins.....oz.	-	1.10
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	-	1.10
Second Hands, American.....oz.	1.10	- 1.15
*Amsterdam.....oz.	-	-
*German.....oz.	-	-
*Java.....oz.	-	-
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	-	1.06
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	-	70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	7.75	- 7.90
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.	-	47
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	-	46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	6.00	- 10.00
U.S.P., Insoluble.....lb.	5.00	- 9.50
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	30.00	- 30.50

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE
all grades

SACCHARIN INSOLUBLE
spot and future

THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY
13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

1892 ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR. 1918
DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS
Fuchsine Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid
Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate
Dyedwood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Sandalwood.....lb.	-	60
Ground.....lb.	-	49.25
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	49.00	- 49.25
Powdered.....lb.	49.50	- 49.75
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.95	- 3.20
Powdered.....lb.	3.05	- 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	-	36
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.	-	65¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	75	- 80
Marseilles, white.....lb.	-	24
Ordinary.....lb.	-	-
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.....lb.	25	- 29
Benzozate, gran. U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	- 1.90
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.....lb.	03¼	- 04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	60	- 61
Sodium, Cacodylate.....oz.	2.50	- 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.	-	50
Granular, c.b. 10.....lb.	-	52
Citrate, U.S.P. cryst.....lb.	-	1.08
Granular, U.S.P.....lb.	-	1.18
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.20	- 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	3.35	- 3.40
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	-	3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	-	13
Recryst.....lb.	17	- 18
Dried.....lb.	25	- 26
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	85	- 95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	-	12
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	27	- 28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	45	- 55
Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	47	- 50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	48	- 49
Ether Comp.....lb.	-	1.65
Sterax, liquid cases.....lb.	3.60	- 4.60
Strontium Brom. Cryst, bbls.....lb.	-	61
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	-	3.50
Nitrate.....lb.	24	- 29
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	-	1.80
Acetate.....oz.	-	1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	-	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	-	1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	-	58
Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots.....lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	13.00	- 14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00	- 16.75
Sulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	-	2.20
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	-	2.50
Flowers.....100 lbs.	-	3.55
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	15	- 16
Kegs.....per keg	6.95	- 7.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	67	- 67½
U.S.P.....lb.	73	- 73½
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	49	- 50
Thymol, crystals U.S.P.....lb.	13.50	- 14.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	15.45	- 16.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	28	- 29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	90	- 95
olul. See Coal Tar Crudes.		
*Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	5.80	- 6.00
Artificial.....lb.	14	- 15
Spirits, See Naval Stores.		
Vanillin.....oz.	87	- 89
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.....gal.	1.18	- 1.20
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	21	- 22
Chloride.....lb.	14	- 15
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	-	4.00
Metallie, C. P.....lb.	45	- 75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	35	- 37

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	.05	- .06
*Glacial.....lb.	-	19¼
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	-	-
U.S.P. ex toluol.....lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	1.34	- .15
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	1.34	- .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Cemphoric.....lb.	4.40	- 4.50
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.15	- .30
1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.50	- .51
0 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	.45	- .47
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	- 1.50
hrysophanic.....lb.	6.20	- 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	-	1.25¼
Powdered.....lb.	.98½	- 1.00
Second hands.....lb.	1.16	- 1.20
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.15	- 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.36½	- .38
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.45	- 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	.25	- .30
hydrobromic, Conc.....lb.	2.40	- 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.....lb.	.18	- .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....lb.	.11	- .11¼
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.....lb.	.40	- .45
20 p.c. tech.....lb.	.50	- .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	-	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.65	- .70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	-	2.85
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	2.25	- 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	6.50	- 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	-	.02
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	-	.08
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20	- .23
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.23	- .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.37	- .39
*Picric, kegs.....lb.	-	.53
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c. syr. U.S.P. lb.	.45	- .46
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.23½	- .25¼
Pyrogallol, resublimed.....lb.	3.30	- 3.50
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	3.00	- 3.20
Pyroligneous, purified.....gal.	1.65	- 1.70
Technical.....lb.	13	- 12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.85	- .90
Stearic, triple pressed.....lb.	.26	- .28
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	.08	- .09
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.....ton	-	25.00
*Sulphurous.....lb.	.06	- .06¼
Tannic, technical.....lb.	.65	- .85
U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	.87	- .92
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	-	84½
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	- 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	13.00	- 13.25
Tech. Artificial.....lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Free from chlorine.....lb.	5.50	- 5.75
Amber, crude.....lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Rectified.....lb.	4.00	- 4.15
Anise, U.S.P.....lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Bay.....lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Bergamot.....lb.	7.00	- 7.25
*Synthetic.....lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Bois de Rose.....lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Cade.....lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.....lb.	.75	- .85
Camphor.....lb.	.12	- .14
Japanese, white.....lb.	.24	- .25
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	7.75	- 7.90
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.....lb.	-	2.80
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.85	- 2.90
*Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	-	3.50
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Cedar Wood.....lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	23.00	- 24.00
Citronella, Native.....lb.	.50	- .51
Java.....lb.	.75	- .77½
*Cloves, can.....lb.	3.20	- 3.25
*Bottles.....lb.	3.35	- 3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.....lb.	.95	- 1.00
Coriander, U.S.P.....lb.	-	32.00
Cubeba, U.S.P.....lb.	8.50	- 8.75
Cumin.....lb.	-	10.00
Erigeron.....lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. lb.	.60	- .65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.....lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....lb.	10.25	- 10.30
Bourbon (Reunion).....lb.	10.00	- 10.15
Turkish.....lb.	5.25	- 5.50
*Ginger.....lb.	8.00	- 8.25
Gingergrass.....lb.	-	3.25
Hemlock.....lb.	1.05	- 1.20
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	11.25	- 11.50
*Nominal		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	-13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	7.00
Garden	lb.	.65	1.00
Spike	lb.	1.50	1.60
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.90	2.05
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.25	5.35
Distilled	lb.	1.80	1.90
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	5.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.35	2.40
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	32.00
Artificial	lb.	17.00	18.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	120.00
Petale	lb.	—	130.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	18.50
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.30	2.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	1.90
Italian	lb.	2.90	3.05
*Orris Concrete	oz.	5.15	5.25
Origianum, Imitation	lb.	.50	.60
Patchouli	lb.	26.00	28.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.10	5.25
Bottles	lb.	6.00	6.50
Bulk	lb.	5.05	5.15
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	3.75
French	lb.	8.50	8.65
Piaus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	2.25
Pumilio	lb.	6.00	6.25
Rose, French	oz.	25.00	25.50
Synthetic, red	lb.	36.00	40.00
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Sefrol	lb.	—	.65
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.25	13.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.25	2.40
Artificial	lb.	—	.52
Savin	lb.	6.00	6.25
Spruce	lb.	1.15	1.25
*Spearment	lb.	—	5.50
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	1.15
White, French	lb.	2.25	2.35
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	1.10
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	4.50
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	5.55
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	18.00
Manila	lb.	—	40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	12.00
OLEORESINS			
*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.50	12.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	4.75
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	7.75
*Ginger	lb.	3.75	4.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	8.00
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	7.00
*Malefern	lb.	12.00	12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	21.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS			
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	— .59
South American	lb.	.74	— .79
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.90	8.00
Oregon	gal.	1.60	1.65
Peru	lb.	3.40	3.45
Tolu	lb.	1.15	1.25
BARK			
Angostura	lb.	.28	— .30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.63	— .65
of Tree	lb.	.34	— .35
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.21	— .22
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Chincona, red quills	lb.	.65	— .73
Broken	lb.	.60	— .70
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—
*Broken	lb.	.70	— .75
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	—
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.11	— .12
Cotton Root	lb.	.15	— .17
Cramp (true)	lb.	.51	— .53
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.12	— .13
Elm, grinding	lb.	.12	— .13
Select bds.	lb.	.19	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .12
*Nominal.			

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co. NEW YORK IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS ESSENTIAL OILS SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers New York ESSENTIAL - OILS

Hemlock	lb.	.10	— .11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Mecreton	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.04	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.10	— .13
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	— .13 1/2
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.15	— .15 1/2
Northern	lb.	.18	— .20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.31	— .32
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.30	— .35
Simaruba	lb.	.63	— .69
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Cut	lb.	.18	— .21
Crushed	lb.	.16	— .18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	—	.55
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.03	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.17	— .25
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .07

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	— .79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .25
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Para	lb.	.70	— .73
Surinam	lb.	.75	— .80
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.35	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	2.90	— 3.20
Bourbon	lb.	2.25	— 2.95
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Green Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
*XX	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Fish	lb.	.65	— .69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.67	— .70
Juniper	lb.	.08	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickley Ash	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .42

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.75	— .76
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .70
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.05	— 2.60
*Chamomile, German	lb.	.46	— .50
Roman	lb.	.84	— .85
Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.12	— .13
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.31	— .32
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .33
*Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .35
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	—	.35
*Nominal.			

Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	lb.	.60	— .63
Malva, blue	lb.	2.49	— 2.50
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.79	— 1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.01	— .02
Poppy, red	lb.	.69	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.39	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.39	— .42
Valencia	lb.	14.95	— 15.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.16	— .18
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
*Powdered	lb.	.79	— .84
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	— 1.52
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .35
Catchu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .25
*Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Guaic	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	—	.50
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .15
Tears	lb.	.16	— .20
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Thus, per bbl.	280 lb.	18.20	— 18.45
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
*Thirds	lb.	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmoney	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	.95	— 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Long	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
American	lb.	.29	— .35
Catnip	lb.	.10	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .32
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .13
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	— .17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	—	.45
Imported	lb.	.38	— .40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Piliulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Henna	lb.	.31	— .32
Horehound	lb.	.21	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.32	— .38
Laurel	lb.	.11 1/2	— .11 3/4
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .11
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
*French	lb.	.16	— .17
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	—	.40
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	..lb.	.12	..14
Pulsatilla	..lb.	3.25	3.50
Queen of the Meadow	..lb.	.10	..11
Rose, red	..lb.	1.25	1.28
Rosemary	..lb.	.14	..15
Rue	..lb.	.39	..44
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	..lb.	—	—
Grinding	..lb.	—	—
Greek, stemless	..lb.	.20	..20 1/2
Spanish	..lb.	.17	..18
Savory	..lb.	.23	..23 1/2
Senna, Alexandria, whole	..lb.	.90	1.00
Half Leaf	..lb.	.70	..80
Siftings	..lb.	.35	..40
Powdered	..lb.	.42	..45
Tinnevely	..lb.	.13	..20
Pods	..lb.	.15	..18
*Squill, Western	..lb.	.17	..19
Spearwort	..lb.	.20	..22
Squaw Vine	..lb.	.27	..30
Stramonium	..lb.	.19	..20
Tansy	..lb.	.10	..11
Thyme, Spanish	..lb.	.11	..11 1/2
French	..lb.	.14	..14 1/2
Uva Ursi	..lb.	.16	..19
Witch Hazel	..lb.	.06 1/2	..08
Wormwood imported	..lb.	.14	..17
Yerba Santa	..lb.	.06	..08

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	..lb.	.39	..44
Powdered	..lb.	.48	..55
German	..lb.	—	—
*Powdered	..lb.	—	—
Alkanet	..lb.	2.95	3.40
Althea, cut	..lb.	.79	..80
Whole	..lb.	.35	..37
Angelica American	..lb.	.37	..40
Imported	..lb.	.59	..69
Arnica	..lb.	.79	..98
Arrowroot, American	..lb.	.24 1/2	..25
Bernuda	..lb.	.56	..60
St. Vincent	..lb.	.41	..45
Bamboo Rrier	..lb.	.12	..16
Bearsfoot	..lb.	.09	..10
Belladonna	..lb.	2.00	2.45
Powdered	..lb.	2.10	2.55
Berberis, Aquifolium	..lb.	.14	..17
Blood	..lb.	.10	..12
Blue	..lb.	.79	..84
Blueflag	..lb.	.32	..34
Bryonia	..lb.	.28	..30
Burdock, Imported	..lb.	.19	..21
American	..lb.	.18	..19
Calamus, bleached	..lb.	1.30	1.35
Unbleached, natural	..lb.	.16	..17
Cohosh, black	..lb.	.10	..12
Blue	..lb.	.12	..14
Colchicum	..lb.	1.45	2.00
Colombo, whole	..lb.	.24	..29
Camfrey	..lb.	.21	..22
Culver's	..lb.	.18	..21
Craneshill, sec Geranium	..lb.	—	—
Dandelion, English	..lb.	.29	..30
American	..lb.	.26	..27
Doggrass Dom.	..lb.	.39	..45
Cut Bermuda	..lb.	.29	..30
Echinacea	..lb.	.32	..34
Elecampane	..lb.	.08 1/2	..09
Galangal	..lb.	.26	..27
Gelsemium	..lb.	.10	..13
Gentian	..lb.	.17	..18
Powdered	..lb.	.20	..22
Geranium	..lb.	.07	..09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	..lb.	.22	..23
Bleached	..lb.	.19 1/2	..20
*Ginseng, Cultivated	..lb.	—	—
Wild, Eastern	..lb.	—	—
Northern	..lb.	—	—
Southern	..lb.	—	—
Golden Seal	..lb.	5.30	5.35
Powdered	..lb.	5.65	5.80
Grape, Oregon	..lb.	.16	..17
Hellebore, Black, Imported	..lb.	1.40	1.50
White, Domestic	..lb.	.21	..22
Powdered	..lb.	.24	..26
*Imported	..lb.	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	..lb.	.40	..44
Powdered	..lb.	.44	..48
Rio, whole	..lb.	3.40	3.45
Powdered	..lb.	3.70	3.75
Jalap, whole	..lb.	.59	..63
Powdered	..lb.	.69	..74
Kava Kava	..lb.	.18	..19
Lady Slipper	..lb.	.85	..90
Licorice, Russian, cut	..lb.	.80	..90
Spanish natural bales	..lb.	.29	..30
Selected	..lb.	.32	..34
Powdered	..lb.	.34	..35
*Lavage, American	..lb.	.73	..75
Manaca	..lb.	.27	..29
Mandrake	..lb.	.16	..19
*Nominal.	..lb.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

Ibero-American Export Co.,

INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York
OFFER
Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Musk, Russian	..lb.	1.75	2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	..lb.	.31	..32
Verona	..lb.	.28	..29
*Finger	..lb.	2.08	2.12
Pareira Brava	..lb.	.33	..34
Pellitory	..lb.	.29	..31
Pink, true	..lb.	.65	..70
Pleurisy	..lb.	.18	..19
Poke	..lb.	.05	..06
Rhatany	..lb.	.14	..15
Rhubarb Shensi	..lb.	.82	..90
Chips	..lb.	.70	..75
Cuts	..lb.	.74	2.45
High Dried	..lb.	.80	..85
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	..lb.	.79	..82
American	..lb.	.38	..43
Mexican	..lb.	.31	..33
Senega, Northern	..lb.	1.02	1.05
Southern	..lb.	1.10	1.15
Serpentaria	..lb.	.63	..69
Skunk Cabbage	..lb.	.16	..17
Snake, Black	..lb.	.39	..41
Canada natural	..lb.	.45	..48
Stripped	..lb.	.46	..49
Spikenard	..lb.	.30	..32
Squill, white	..lb.	.15	..17
Stillingia	..lb.	.11	..13
Stone	..lb.	.12	..14
Unicorn false (helonias)	..lb.	.55	..57
True (Alettris)	..lb.	.65	..67
Valerian, Belgian	..lb.	1.38	1.48
*English	..lb.	—	—
*German	..lb.	—	—
Japanese	..lb.	1.13	1.21
Yellow Dock	..lb.	.12	..15
Domestic	..lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla	..lb.	.11	..12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	..lb.	—	—
Spanish	..lb.	.24	..25
Star	..lb.	.24	..24 1/2
*Anary, Spanish	..lb.	—	—
South American	..lb.	.15	..16
Caraway, African	..lb.	.52	..52 1/2
*Dutch	..lb.	—	—
Domestic	..lb.	.68	..69
Cardamom, fair bleached	..lb.	.65	..70
Celery	..lb.	.52 1/2	..53
Colchicum	..lb.	3.45	3.70
Conium	..lb.	.39	..40
Coriander, Bombay	..lb.	.08 1/2	..08 3/4
Morocco, Unbleached	..lb.	.08 1/2	..08 3/4
Morador, Unbleached	..lb.	.08 1/2	..09
Bleached	..lb.	.11	..11 1/2
*Cumini, Levant	..lb.	.17 1/2	..19
*Malta	..lb.	.18 1/2	..19 1/2
Morocco	..lb.	.10 1/2	..11
Dill	..lb.	.16	..16 1/2
Fennel, French	..lb.	.16	..16 1/2
*German, small	..lb.	—	—
*Routanum, small	..lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	..per bbl.	18.25	19.00
Ground	..lb.	.11	..12
Foenugreek	..lb.	.08	..08 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	..lb.	.07 1/4	..07 1/2
*Russian	..lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white	..lb.	.05 1/2	..06
Larkspur	..lb.	—	..20
Lobelia	..lb.	.29	..30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	..lb.	—	—
*Dutch	..lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	..lb.	.24	..25
California Trieste, brown	..lb.	.28	..29
Chinese, Yellow	..lb.	.11	..11 1/2
*English, yellow	..lb.	.07 1/2	..08
Parsley	..lb.	.23	..25
Poppy, Dutch	..lb.	—	—
Russian blue	..lb.	.65	..70
Indian	..lb.	.36	..36 1/2
Quince	..lb.	1.19	1.23
*Nominal.	..lb.	—	—

Rape, English	..lb.	—	—
Japanese small	..lb.	.09 1/2	..09 3/4
Domestic	..lb.	.10	..10 1/2
Sabadilla	..lb.	.13	..14
Stramonium	..lb.	.36	..39
Strophanthus, Hispidus	..lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe	..lb.	1.89	1.99
Sunflower, domestic	..lb.	.10 1/2	..10 3/4
South American	..lb.	.09	..10 1/2
Manchurian	..lb.	—	..10 1/2
Worm, American	..lb.	.08 1/2	..09 1/2
Levant	..lb.	1.25	1.40

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	..lb.	.18	..19
Bombay	..lb.	.14	..15
Japan	..lb.	.12 1/2	..13
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	..lb.	.25	..26
China, Selected, mats	..lb.	.25	..26
Saigon, assortment	..lb.	.46	..47
Cassia Buds	..lb.	.25	..26
Chilies, Japan	..lb.	.13 1/2	..14
Mombasa	..lb.	.30	..33
Cinnamon, Ceylon	..lb.	.13 1/2	..14
Chilies, Japan	..lb.	.41	..42
Cloves, Zanzibar	..lb.	.58 1/2	..60
Anihoyinas	..lb.	.13 1/2	..13 3/4
Ginger, African	..lb.	.17	..18
Cochin "D"	..lb.	.19 1/2	..20
Jamaica, white good	..lb.	.12 1/2	..12 3/4
Japan	..lb.	.49	..50
Mace, Banda, No. 2	..lb.	.44	..45
Batavia, No. 2	..lb.	.22 1/2	..23
Nutmegs, llos	..lb.	.30	..30 1/2
Pepper, Black, Sing.	..lb.	.09 1/2	..09 3/4
White	..lb.	—	—
Pimento, Select	..lb.	—	—

WAXES

Bayberry	..lb.	.38	..39
Bees, light, crude	..lb.	.45	..46
Light, refined	..lb.	.48	..49
Dark	..lb.	.47	..48
Candelilla	..lb.	.32	..34
Carnauba, Flor.	..lb.	.89	..90
No. 1	..lb.	.88	..89
No. 2	..lb.	.80	..82
No. 3	..lb.	.68	..70
Ceresin, Yellow	..lb.	.18	..24
White	..lb.	.24	..24 1/2
Japan	..lb.	.35	..36
Montan, crude	..lb.	.35	..36
*Bleached	..lb.	.35	..36
Ozokerite, crude, brown	..lb.	.35	..36
*Green	..lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	..lb.	—	—
*Domestic	..lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	..lb.	.12 1/2	..13
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	..lb.	.15	..16
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	..lb.	—	—
Stearic Acid	..lb.	—	—
Single pressed	..lb.	.22	..22 1/2
Double pressed	..lb.	.23 1/2	..24
Triple pressed	..lb.	.25	..26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	..100 lbs.	4.91	5.16
56 p.c.	..100 lbs.	9.33	9.57
*70 p.c.	..100 lbs.	15.15	15.40
*80 p.c.	..100 lbs.	19 1/2	Gov. pr.
*Glacial Gov. pr.	..lb.	.07 1/2	..08 1/2
Alum, ammonia, lump	..lb.	.04 1/2	..07
Ground	..lb.	.05	..08
Powdered	..lb.	.20 1/2	..21 1/2
Chrome	..lb.	.11	..12
Potash lump	..lb.	.09	..09 1/2
Ground	..lb.	.11 1/2	..12 1/2
Alum, Potash, Powdered	..lb.	.638	..65
Soda, Ground	..100 lbs.	.04 1/2	..05
Aluminum chloride, liq.	..lb.	.02	..03 1/2
Sulph., high grade	..lb.	.17	..17 1/2
Low grade	..lb.	.11	..12 1/2
Aluminum hydrate light	..lb.	.11	..15
Heavy	..lb.	.55	..60
Arsenic, white	..lb.	Nominal	..08 1/2
Red	..lb.	.07	..09
Ammonia, Anhydrous	..lb.	.06	..08
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	..lb.	.19	..21
*20 deg., carboys	..lb.	.23	..25
*18 deg., carboys	..lb.	—	—
*16 deg., carboys	..lb.	—	—
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	—
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	..lb.	—	—
Granulated, white	..lb.	—	—
*Lump	..lb.	—	—
Sulphate, foreign	..100 lbs.	8.00	8.50
Domestic	..100 lbs.	—	—
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	..lb.	—	—
65 p.c.	..lb.	—	—
47 p.c.	..lb.	—	—
*Nominal.	..lb.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	—	.054
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	—	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	—	.27
Nitrate	lb.	.114	—	.124
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.0234	—	.034
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	—	4.00
Carbide	lb.	.09	—	.094
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	4.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—	24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.094
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	—	.32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.09
Second hands	lb.	.084	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.104
Copperas, f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	1.85	—	2.10
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.30	—	3.50
Refined	gal.	—	—	5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	—	—	—	.05
48 p.c. in carboys	—	—	—	.09
52 p.c. in carboys	—	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.	lb.	.154	—	.164
Broken Cakes	lb.	.164	—	.17
Granulated	lb.	.17	—	.174
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	—	.33
Paste	lb.	.15	—	.17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.094	—	.094
Foreign	lb.	—	—	—
Red, American	lb.	—	—	.104
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	—	.084
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	.094
dry	lb.	—	—	.104
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.104
English	lb.	—	—	—
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Sulphur solution	gal.	.154	—	.194
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—	44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid,	lb.	.0134	—	.02
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	—	.024
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.024	—	.034
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.024	—	.034
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	—	.70
Salts, single	lb.	.16	—	.17
double	lb.	.14	—	.15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.064	—	.064
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.074	—	.08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.074	—	.08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.084	—	.08
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	—	.054
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.054
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.064
Phosphorus, red	lb.	.75	—	.75
Yellow	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Plaster of Paris	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92.	lb.	.63	—	.66
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.38	—	.40
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.30	—	.40
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.34	—	.36
Powdered	lb.	.37	—	.39
Japanese	lb.	.33	—	.34
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	260.00	—	310.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Yellow	lb.	.95	—	1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.274	—	.274
Refined	lb.	.314	—	.314
Soda Ash, 38 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	—	2.00	—	2.25
In bbls.	—	2.70	—	2.80
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.	—	—	—	3.60
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	—	4.90	—	5.00
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.17	—	.174
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lb.	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.18	—	.20
Cyanide	lb.	.30	—	.37
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.65	—	3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.35	—	2.60
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	—	4.334
Refined	lb.	.064	—	.07
Nitrite	lb.	.23	—	.26
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.32	—	.33
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.50	—	6.00
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	—	2.00
Sod. Sulph., G.P.b. salt 100 lbs.	—	1.60	—	1.80
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.08	—	.084
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.044	—	.054
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	—
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:
Calcined Carbonate of Potash!
Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street
New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials
and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	28.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	—	Nominal	—
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.274	.28
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.20	.22
Chloride	lb.	.154	.16
Oxide	lb.	.134	.18
Sulphate	lb.	.044	.064

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials
and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.20	—	.22
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22	—	.27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	—	—	—	1.10
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	—	.85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.45
resol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	—	.21
Cresote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	—	.45
Dip. oil, 25 p.	gal.	.40	—	.50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.124	—	.14
Flake	lb.	.07	—	.074
Phenol	lb.	.20	—	.24
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—	20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhitegal.	—	.20	—	.25
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	—	.174
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.22	—	.26
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	—	.26
Xylol, pure water white.	gal.	.40	—	.45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	—	—	2.40
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Acid H	lb.	3.00	—	3.20
Acid Metanilic	lb.	3.20	—	3.25
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	—	—	.31
Refined	lb.	.42	—	.47
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	—	—
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27	—	.29
Aniline Salts	lb.	.40	—	.45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	—	.90
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	—	8.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	—	—	1.70
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Benzate of Soda	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Diamidophenol	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—	—
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.46	—	.50
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	—	.20
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.17	—	.18
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—

Diethylaniline	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.40	—	.46
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.40	—	.42
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	—	.56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	—	.65
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.50	—	.55
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—	1.10
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	—	.95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	—	.52
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—	1.70
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.60	—	.65
Sublimed	lb.	.75	—	.80
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55	—	.60
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.40	—	1.65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	—	.19
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	—	.50
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	—	.70
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	—	.85
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	—	3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	.95	—	1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	—	.50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	—	.50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	—	4.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	—	.60
Acid Orange II	lb.	—	—	.75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.75	—	2.25
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Acid Violet 10 B.	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	—	9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	—	7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	—	9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—	12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	16.00	—	18.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Auramine, green shade	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Auramine, Double O, Dom.	lb.	4.75	—	5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Benzo Purpurine 10 B.	lb.	4.00	—	8.00
Benzo Purpurine 4 B.	lb.	2.75	—	5.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	—	4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrysoidine Y.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	—	8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—	12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	—	2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.25	—	8.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—	13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.15	—	1.30
Direct Blue	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	—	4.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.35	—	3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.75
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.50	—	6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.75	—	4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Direct Violet cont.	lb.	2.75	—	5.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—	20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	4.60	—	5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	—	5.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.00	— 9.00
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Induline Base	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.50	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spits. sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.83	— .93
Id	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	18.00	—23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.95	— 2.45
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	75.00	—80.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Sulphur Green	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 2.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria blue B.	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .35
Seed	lb.	.08 1/2	— .11
Carminine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	—	— .90
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Costumala	lb.	2.15	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	—	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	—	— .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Chinese	lb.	—	— .33
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China	lb.	.09	— .10 1/2
Turneric, Madras	lb.	.12 1/2	— .15
*Alepey	lb.	.12	— .13 1/2
*Pubna	lb.	.09	— .09 1/2

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Cumwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	70.00	—80.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	—	—
Chips	lb.	.03 1/2	— .05 1/2
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15 1/4	— .17 1/4
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.22	— .24
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.26	— .31
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .16
Nominal.			

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematin Extract	lb.	.14	— .16
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .25
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.23	— .27
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Logwood, solid	lb.	.23	— .25
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14 1/4
Contract	lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 1/4
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.12	— .14
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., liia	lb.	.07	— .07 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	—	— 1.45
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .90
Domestic	lb.	.60	— .70
Prussian blue	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Soluble	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.14	— .16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 1/4
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .05 1/4
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.19 1/4	— .20
Common	lb.	.23 1/4	— .24
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.27	— .30
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .20
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08 1/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04 1/4	— .05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10
*Clarified	lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .10 1/4
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	95.00	—98.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—150.00
Nominal.			

Degras, American	lb.	.16	— .22
English	lb.	.28 1/4	— .29
*Neutral	lb.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.16 1/4	— .17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.25	— 2.30
Off prime	gal.	—	— 1.85
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.62	— 1.65
No. 1	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 2	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.37	— 1.40
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.41	— 1.44
Northern, crude	gal.	—	— 1.00
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.15
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	1.40	— 1.51
Prime	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—
*Crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17 1/4	— .18 1/4
Saponified	lb.	.17 1/4	— .17 1/4
*Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.23	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.18
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24	— .24 1/4
Double pressed	lb.	.25	— .25 1/4
Triple pressed	lb.	.26 1/4	— .27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.52	— 1.80
Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.53

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.30	— .45
Cases	lb.	—	— .45
No. 3	lb.	—	— .35
Cocunut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.15	— .16
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17	— .17 1/4
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18 1/4	— .19
Tanks	lb.	.17 1/4	— .18
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	21.47	— 21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18 1/4
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— 1.74
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21	— .22
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.70
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.81
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
*Foods	gal.	.30	— .35
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.40	— .45
*Benin	lb.	—	—
Niger	lb.	.30	— .35
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .19
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19 1/4
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.21 1/4	— .22 1/4
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
*Blown	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Pacific Coast	lb.	.13 1/4	— .13 1/4
New York, bbls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30	gal.	24	— 25
cold test	gal.	24	— 25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	24	— 25
Summer	gal.	24	— 25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.40	— .42
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls..lb.	.72	—	.72½
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.65	—	.67
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.60	—	.62
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	7.85	— 7.95
Rosin, com., to g'd.	80 bbl.	13.95	— 14.10
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	13.25	—	13.75

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.86	—	.87
*Diamond "I"	lb.	—	—	—
V. S. O.	lb.	.85	—	.86
Fine Orange	lb.	.75	—	.80
Second Orange	lb.	.72	—	.73
T. N.	lb.	.67	—	.68
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.68	—	.69
Button	lb.	.80	—	.81
Regular, bleached	lb.	.68	—	.69
Bone, dry	lb.	.79	—	.80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—	54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—	56.00
Columbia	—	—	—	53.00
New Orleans	—	—	—	55.00
Corn Cake	—	—	—	57.00
Meal	—	—	—	59.00
Linseed cake, dom.	—	—	—	56.00
Linseed Meal	—	—	—	54.50 — 56.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Caracas	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Hayti	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Maracaibo	lb.	.24	—	.28
Trinidad	lb.	.14	—	.14½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	—	—	—	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Potato, white or canary..lb.	.18½	—	—	.19
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—

Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.....	4.27	—	4.70
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.....	4.07	—	4.40
Potato, Domestic .....	.11	—	.11
*Imported, duty paid.....lb.	—	—	.11½

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

		Ar. Fed. War		
		Amer. Nat. bu'le eral war		
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills..ga.	1.00	—	1.05
Light, strained	1.37	—	1.40
Yellow, bleached	1.35	—	1.40
White, bleached, winter..gal.	1.41	—	1.44
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	—	—	3.15
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	—	2.75
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	2.55	—	2.60
Dark	—	—	1.40
Prime	2.25	—	2.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....lb.	.17¾	—	.18¾
Saponified .....	.17¾	—	.17¾
Stearic, single pressed.....lb.	—	—	.24
Double pressed	—	—	.25

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.45
No. 3	—	—	.35
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Ceylon, Tanks	—	—	.17
Cochin, bbls.....lb.	.18	—	.18½
*Soya Bean, Manchurian.....lb.	.17¾	—	.18
†Prices fixed by Government. *Nominal.	—	—	—

Corn, crude, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.18
Refined, barrels	21.47	—	21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills..lb.	—	—	.37½
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls..lb.	—	—	.21
Winter, Yellow	—	—	.21
Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	—	1.60
5-bbl. lots	1.64	—	1.65
Olive, denatured	4.25	—	4.50
Foots .....	.42	—	.43
*alm Lagos, casks.....lb.	—	—	.45
Niger .....	.45	—	.48
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	.18
Peanut, edible	—	—	.22½
†Crude, f.o.b. mills.....gal.	—	—	.13
Pine, white steam.....gal.	.57	—	.58
Sesame, domestic, edible...gal.	—	—	3.00
*Soya Bean, Manchurian.....lb.	.17¾	—	.18

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	—	—	.15
Yellow	—	—	.13½
House .....	.14½	—	.15
Brown .....	.15½	—	.16
Lard, City	—	—	.12½
Compound .....	.23	—	.24½
Stearine, lard .....	.29	—	.29½
Oleo	—	—	.18
Tallow, edible	—	—	.17
City, prime	—	—	.14
Choice Country .....	.17½	—	.18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible .....	.21¾	—	.21¾
City Fancy	—	—	.19½
Prime Packers	—	—	.19
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.17¾	—	.20
"A" White .....	.19¾	—	.20
"B" White .....	.18	—	.18½
Yellow .....	.16½	—	.17
Brown .....	.17	—	.17½
Bone .....	.11	—	.12½
House .....	.15½	—	.16
Stearine, prime oleo.....lb.	—	—	.23½
Lard, city steam .....	.27	—	.27½
*Nominal.	—	—	—
†Buyers' Tanks	—	—	—

EXPORT FREIGHT RATES CUT

Washington, Jan. 7—Reductions of from 25 to 30 per cent in existing freight rates from Atlantic ports to ports in South America, Asia, Japan, Australia, and Africa are announced by J. H. Rosseter, Director of Operations of the Shipping Board, effective for January and February loadings.

South American rates are \$22.50 a ton to North Brazil from Para to Pernambuco; \$25 to Middle Brazil from Maceio to Santos; \$30 from Pelotas to Porto Alegre; \$25 to Montevideo and Buenos Aires; \$27.50 to La Plata, and \$30 to Rosario, Bahia Blanca and Port Madrya, Argentina, with a special unannounced rate for Punta Arenas.

The rates to Japan and China are \$45; Manila, \$40; Singapore and Saigon, \$45; Penang, Bangkok, and Port Swettenham, \$52.50; Calcutta and Colombo, \$45; Bombay, Rangoon, and Madras, \$50, and South East Indies, \$60.

For Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, Australia, the rates are \$40, with the same tariff for New Zealand main ports, and \$45 for Fremantle and Adelaide. The tariff to South African ports is \$35, and to West African ports, \$25.

HELD FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM

Alfred Carmicelli, Theodore Deutschman, and B. F. Swann, a wholesale druggist, of Boston, have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Montpelier, Vt., for smuggling approximately \$100,000 worth of opium and other drugs into Vermont and New York State from Canada. All are wealthy and gave bail in sums of \$3,500 to \$10,000 in cash.

TEMPORARY EMBARGO ON FREIGHT

Following the embargo laid on Thursday on freight shipments over the New York Central Railroad from interior points to the New York terminals, the Regional Directors of the Federal Railroad Administration extended this embargo to cover all rail shipments of material from inland points destined for New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The piers of these ports have become so congested with food and supplies for overseas shipment that it has become impossible for it to be handled or for cargo space to be provided for its transportation abroad. This was modified only by the exception of material sent in carload lots, which could be handled at sidetracks and by team track delivery.

ALCOHOL USED IN DENATURING

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue announces that the Treasury decision dated Nov. 21, 1917, relative to the required acetone content of wood alcohol used in denaturing is revoked, and article 5 in regulations No. 30 is in force. This article provides that wood alcohol used in denaturing shall contain not more than 20 grams, nor less than 10 grams of acetone, or other substances estimated as acetone, per 100 c.c., when tested by the Messenger method. The order is effective Jan. 31.

Dr. E. R. Pickrell, chief chemist of the U. S. Appraisers Laboratory, turned over to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, last week, the completed report on the census of chemicals imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. The report covers 6,500 articles. More than 350,000 Custom House invoices were gone over.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from December 28 to January 4—Exports for the month of November

Imports

ACID—
57 drums cresylic, Glasgow, W. E. Jordon, Inc.
27 drums cresylic, Glasgow, C. Dana & Co.
120 kegs citric crystals, Glasgow, Bengal Trading Co.
ALCOHOL—
80 1/2 pipes, Matanzas, Smith, Salori & Co.
BARKS—
200 bgs. various, Cristobal, D. Fox & Co.
BAY RUM—
3 cs., St. Thomas, E. Kenny
BEANS—
203 bgs. castor, Aux Cayes, U. W. T. Corporation
BERRIES—
1 bbl. hawthorn, London, Lehn & Fink
BISMUTH METAL—
7 cs., London, Schultz & Ruckgaber
7 cs., London, Merck & Co.
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
4 cs., Genoa, Lunham & Moore
10 cs., Bordeaux, F. B. Vandergrift & Co.
CINCHONA ALKALOID—
6 cs., Hull, R. W. Greeff & Co.
CINCHONINE SULPHATE—
17 cs., London, Greeff & Co.
CODLIVER OIL, MEDICINAL
100 bbls., Halifax, N. S., W. S. Job & Co.
2 bbls., Halifax, N. S., Bowring & Co.
25 bbls., Halifax, N. S., In transit
30 cs., Halifax, N. S., Scott & Bowne
20 bbls., Halifax, N. S., T. M. Curtins
COPRA—
91,284 lbs., Belize, Franklin, Baker Co.
CUTTLEFISH BONE—
27 pkgs., Bordeaux, Mastilli & Co.
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
20 csks., alizarine, London, Parsons Trading Co.
15 bgs. cochineal, Cadiz, Gallan Naecker & Co., Inc.
ERGOTIN—
2 cs., London, Myers & Co.
ESSENTIAL OILS—
2 cs. various, Bordeaux, B. French & Co.
1 cs. orris, London, Myers & Co.
5 bxs., London, Davies, Turner & Co.
2 cs. bay, Martinique, K. Desvernine
2 csks. bay, Guadeloupe, R. Mochhausen
EXTRACTS—
A quantity, licorice, Genoa, W. R. Grace & Co.
FLOWERS—
1 cs. saffron, Barcelona, McKesson & Robbins
1 cs. saffron, Barcelona, McKesson & Robbins
1 cs. chamomile, Cadiz, S. Fernandez
FRUIT SALTS—
10 cs., London, T. Meadows & Co.
GLYCERIN—
10 tanks, Sanchez, W. R. Grace & Co.

GUMS—
24 bales chicle, Progresso, Mexican Importing & Exporting Corporation.
HERBS—
11 bags various, Barcelona, J. L. Hopkins & Co.
HONEY—
5 bbls., Monte Christi, M. O. H. of West Indies, Inc.
JUICES—
40 pkgs. lime, St. Thomas, Middleton & Co.
32 csks. lime, St. Thomas, A. D. Strauss & Co.
60 csks. lime, St. Thomas, Perry, Ryer & Co.
31 csks. lime, St. Thomas, F. S. Maynard & Co.
10 csks. lime, Dominica, Middleton & Co.
59 csks. lime, Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.
8 csks., 9 cs. lime, Dominica, A. D. Strauss & Co.
5 csks., 10 cs. lime, Dominica, Van Dyke & Lindsay
LEECHES—
2 cs. bloodsuckers, Bordeaux, Midwood Chemical Co.
LIME TARTRATE—
100 bbls., Barcelona, Harshaw, Fuller Co.
22 csks., Turks Island, Royal Baking Powder Co.
MANGROVE BARK—
700 seroons, Monte Christi, Tanner's Council of U. S. A.
MEDICINAL AND DRUG PREP.—
10 cs. medicine, London, T. Nevin
29 cs. medicine, London, E. Fougere & Co.
8 cs. drugs, E. Fougere & Co.
OILS—
100 1/4 cs. lemon, Palermo, G. V. Gross & Co.
2 cs. rhodium, Palermo, J. Lorrillard & Co.
863 csks. cod, Halifax, N. S., In transit
OPIUM—
34 cs., London, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.
OXIDE—
100 bbls. red, Malaga, Humel & Robinson
250 bbls. red, Malaga, J. W. Coulston & Co.
PINE NUTS—
25 cs., Barcelona, T. M. Duché & Co.
PERFUMERY—
56 cs., Havre, Chas. Baez
183 cs., Havre, A. H. Smith & Co.
43 cs., Havre, A. H. Smith & Co.
19 cs., Bordeaux, F. R. Arnold & Co.
18 cs., Bordeaux, Bourjois & Co.
9 cs., Bordeaux, E. B. Levy & Co.
13 cs., Bordeaux, A. H. Smith & Co.
1 cs., Bordeaux, H. Altman & Co.
1 cs., Bordeaux, American Shipping Agency
17 cs., Bordeaux, Park & Tilford
45 cs., Bordeaux, Ungerer & Co.
23 cs., Bordeaux, F. M. Prindle & Co.
48 cs., Havre, A. H. Smith & Co.
3 cs., Havre, E. H. Burr
60 cs., Havre, A. Bourjois & Co.
2 cs., London, J. J. Murphy
QUINIDINE ALKALOID—
2 cs., London, R. W. Greeff & Co.
3 cs., Hull, R. W. Greeff & Co.

QUININE, ALKALOID—
2 cs., London, R. W. Greeff & Co.
ROOTS—
34 bgs. ipecac, London, R. Del Castillo & Co.
17 bales ipecac, Cartagena, Pablo Calvet & Co.
5 bales various, London, Schieffelin & Co.
SEED—
100 pkgs. anise, Seville, Murray & Nickell
SOAP—
300 cs., Seville, Murchen & Co.
SODIUM PRUSSATE, YELLOW—
129 csks., London, National Aniline & Chemical Co.
SPICES—
1,000 bgs. black pepper, Barcelona, Ranon Sale Olm
80 pkgs. black pepper, Cristobal, Old & Wallace
SULPHUR, CRUDE—
150 csks., Bordeaux, T. D. Downing & Co.
SUMAC—
200 bales, Palermo, A. Klipstein & Co.
420 bales, Palermo, Lunham & Moore
TALCUM—
7 cs., Bordeaux, A. H. Smith & Co.
TARTAR, CRUDE—
30 csks., Turks Island, Tartar Chemical Co.
WAX—
2 seroons bees, Sanchez, W. R. Grace & Co.
3 bgs. bees, Sanchez, W. R. Grace & Co.
167 bgs. bees, Santo Domingo, F. Ricart & Co.

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
80 lbs., British West Indies; 60 lbs., Panama; 48 lbs., Trinidad; 400 lbs., Mexico
ACID, NITRIC—
17 lbs., Cuba; 106 lbs., Dutch Guiana
ACID, SULPHURIC—
69 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 176 lbs., British West Indies; 11,959 lbs., Jamaica; 20 lbs., Nicaragua
CALCIUM CARBIDE—
420 lbs., Barbados; 2,000 lbs., San Domingo
COPPER SULPHATE—
11,080 lbs., Brazil; 48 lbs., Hayti; 400 lbs., Venezuela
GLYCERIN—
137 lbs., Trinidad
LIME CHLORIDE—
90 lbs., Guatemala; 20,812 lbs., Cuba
PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
54,400 lbs., Costa Rica; 6,600 lbs., Argentina; 68,460 lbs., Mexico; 21,600 lbs., Honduras
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
10,384 lbs., Argentina
SODA, ASH—
28,000 lbs., Honduras
SODA, CAUSTIC—
12,600 lbs., British Guiana; 112 lbs., British West Indies; 6,112 lbs., Virgin Islands
SODA, SAL—
2,250 lbs., Colombia; 7,400 lbs., Trinidad
ZINC OXIDE—
2,940 lbs., Colombia; 100 lbs., Virgin Islands; 5 lbs., Trinidad

CLEANSING KAURI GUM

A considerable trade is being done by certain New Zealand companies in the preparation and export of kauri gum, and since 1914 two important processes—one for entirely freeing the gum from dirt, the other for utilizing a greater percentage of the oil which has always been known to exist in the dirt in which the gum is embedded—promises to increase its importance.

According to the latest report issued by the Government's superintendent of the industry, the chief market for the gum now is the United States, but before the war Germany was a steady buyer of even the lowest qualities. At present Japan is showing some interest in the gum. The quantity exported to all destinations in 1916-17 was 4,862 tons, valued at \$1,461,268.

HAVE YOU A JOB FOR A SOLDIER?

"Have you a job for a man who is trained for it?" is the question the Federal Board for Vocational Education is now asking the employers of the United States. "The Government will do the training. Will you provide the job?"

It is the intention of the Government to assist in placing each disabled soldier and sailor, regardless of his handicap, in suitable civil employment. How this is to be accomplished is discussed in a monograph, "What the Employers of America can do for the Disabled Soldier and Sailor," copies of which may be obtained from the Federal Bureau for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

Want Ads

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, all classifications, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS
No. 3 Park Place New York

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All State. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

WANTED—Laboratory Dyer capable of controlling standardizing of colors produced by large dyestuff and chemical factory. Write fully, giving experience and salary desired. Box 198 care of this journal.

MERCK & CO. Chemicals

St. Louis NEW YORK Montreal
Works at Rahway, N. J.

Oleoresin Aspidium U.S.P.

(Green or Brown Color)

Filicin 24/25%

We manufacture and have a continuous output of a high grade quality and can supply quantities for immediate or future delivery.

CHEMICAL WORKS MADOERY, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1902

BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

NEW YORK OFFICE

165 BROADWAY

OUTPUT OF NATIONAL ANILINE CO.

William J. Matheson, president of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., said in a recent interview:

"We have capacity at our Marcus Hook Works for producing five times as much aniline oil as the total consumption of the country prior to the war, and the company is now the largest producer of aniline oil in the world. The Buffalo plant, a pioneer in the American color industry, is today as large as a German unit of the same class. The Brooklyn plant is an entirely new war installation, with a capacity in color production second only to that of Buffalo. The Wappinger Falls Works turn out a valuable line of color, among them some for fur dyeing.

"To carry forward this enterprise the National Co. has invested over \$25,000,000. About 4,000 men are employed at the various factories and branches. Through its organization of American chemists the company has in two years produced practically everything essential for the textile and other industries that use coal-tar dyes.

New Incorporations

Sun Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Wilmington, Del.

Leggett & Bros., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, capital \$75,000. H. S. Grote, C. H. and E. H. Leggett, 301 Pearl St., New York.

Handy Manufacturing Company, Chelsea, Mass., capital \$25,000. Samuel Heimberg of Chelsea, Leo Heimberg of Brooklyn, Joseph Heimberg of Newark, N. J., and David Scott, Winthrop, Mass.

Suckow Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$400,000. John K. Suckow, Otelia Suckow, George S. Greene, Los Angeles, Cal.

Laboratories Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital, \$250,000. J. I. Wheaton, R. B. Whitehead, 253 B'way, New York City; H. Amerman, 485 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electro Chemical Engineering Corp., Dover, Del., capital, \$100,000. Samuel B. Howard, A. W. Britton, Paul S. Smith, all of New York.

Koppers Products Co., chemicals, Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, all of Wilmington, Del.

Capital Increases—Stewart Chemical and Manufacturing Co., Wapakoneta, Ohio, capital increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, Inc., Manhattan, \$900,000 to \$1,000,000.

LEAD AND ZINC OUTPUT

The domestic mine output of lead and zinc decreased in 1918, according to C. E. Siebenthal in a statement just issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The lead and the recoverable zinc of ores mined was approximately 563,000 tons and 627,000 tons as compared with 651,156 tons and 711,192 tons in 1917. The refined lead output of smelters and refineries was 645,000 tons against 612,214 tons in 1917, and the antimonial lead output was 22,000 tons as against 18,647 tons.

The lead available in the United States is 540,000 tons against 515,258 tons in 1917. The consumption figures of both lead and zinc include the metal shipped abroad for use of the American Expeditionary Forces. The average price of lead at New York was 7.6 cents a pound and of spelter at St. Louis 8 cents a pound.

AMERICAN METAL CO. AMERICANIZED

The Alien Property Custodian has completed an arrangement which will eliminate all enemy interest in American Metal Company, Ltd., and will place the control of the company in the hands of five voting trustees named by him for a period of five years. The following trustees have already been named: Henry Morganthau and Messrs. Berthold Hochschild and Joseph F. Guffey. Mr. Hochschild is chairman of the Board of Directors of the company.

It is the purpose of the Alien Property Custodian to offer for sale at public auction at an early date the voting trust certificates representing 34,644 enemy shares, and two additional trustees will be named by the Alien Property Custodian after the sale has been completed.

LYONS SAMPLE FAIR MARCH 1

The American Chamber of Commerce in France, formerly called the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, has issued a notice of the Lyons Sample Fair, which will be held at Lyons on March 1 to March 15. Stands measuring 20 square yards are rented for 600 francs. Space can be rented in the official stands of the American consulate for 135 francs. About \$150,000,000 worth of business was transacted at the last Lyons fair. The address of the American Chamber of Commerce is 32 Rue Taitbout, Paris.

Iodine, Resublimed, U.S.P.
Iodide of Potash, U.S.P.
Carbonate of Potash, U.S.P.
Chlorate of Potash (Crystal or Powder) U.S.P.

S. SUZUKI & CO., Ltd.

15-21 Park Row New York
 Telephone, Barclay 5214

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.

Established 1837

HEAVY CHEMICALS
INTERMEDIATES
ANILINE DYES
OILS, GREASES

136 Liberty St., New York Phone: Rector 7253
 Boston Chicago Cleveland Seattle San Francisco

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.
 80 MAIDEN LANE

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS

Technical & Pharmaceutical Chemicals
Aniline Dyes & Intermediates

Agents for R. W. GREEFF & CO.
LONDON & MANCHESTER :: ENGLAND

U. S. P. CRESOL
CRESYLIC ACID

The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

DANA & COMPANY, Inc.
 111 Broadway New York, N. Y.
 EASTERN SELLING AGENTS

FRANK HEMINGWAY, Inc.

115 Broadway New York

Victoria Blue B
Victoria Blue Base
Crystal Violet
Crystal Violet Base
Chrome Brown

Direct Brown RBR
Acid Brown 3 RR

Malachite Green
Direct Green GG
Direct Rose

Benzyl Chloride
Picramic Acid
Orthonitrophenol
Paranitrophenol

Metaphenylenediamine
Paraphenylenediamine
Phosgene
Salicylic Acid

A Contract is a Contract

BUSH, BEACH & GENT
 INCORPORATED

80 MAIDEN LANE
 New York

HOLBROOK BUILDING
 San Francisco

BICHROMATE OF SODA

STOCKS NEARBY FUTURES

Special Terms to initiate business

Selling Agents for Sawyer Tanning Co., Napa, California

IF— YOU'RE SELLERS OF:

Quinine Salts Citric Acid
Creosote Carb Sulphonal
Soda Benzoate Camphor

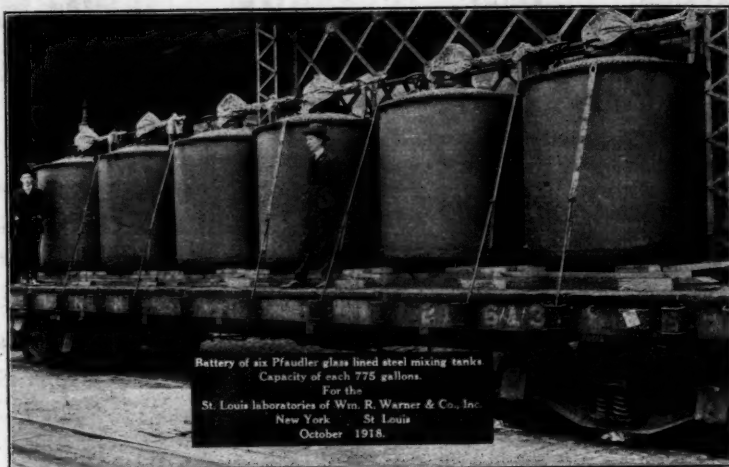
or other USP Products

Phone Broad 2145-6



INDEPENDENT
TRADING CO. Inc.

18 Broadway, New York



In Big Batches

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO. will make *Big Batches*. They will put through in one operation batches that now require ten.

Because Pfaudler Glass-Lined Equipment is made of Steel it may be had in big sizes, much bigger sizes than is physically possible in the case of cast iron or other cast metal or in the case of stoneware. These Pfaudler tanks will enable them to now handle 775 gallons at a single lick.

They Will Save Money

They will mix this quantity in one tank and there it will remain in storage until wanted. Thus they will avoid the expense of having both mixing and storage tanks. They will do away with mixing tanks entirely, buying only storage units and mixing in them.

They Will Save Piping

They will save piping from the mixing to the storing units and they will save the labor involved in the operation of transferring from one to the other.

They Will Avoid Fires

They will avoid the possibility of fires when a batch goes bang, because the stoneware broke.

They will save the replacement expense always incident to cast metal and stoneware. Remember—the new units are of Steel.

Doesn't the Cleanliness, the Economy, the Simplicity, the Permanency, the Reduction in Labor, made possible by means of this equipment, appeal to you?

Tear off the coupon, paste it on a post-card and mail it now. Add our story to your fund of information.

THE PFAUDLER CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

New York

Detroit

Chicago

St. Louis

San Francisco

THE PFAUDLER CO.
Advertising Dept.
Rochester, N. Y.

Without obligation on our part you may tell us what you have done for industries in our line.

Name

Address

Gen. Nature of Bus.

Particular Condition we desire to satisfy

